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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE RIOTS.

Further Particulars.

SCENE AT THE MORGUE.

Search for Friends

ONE HUNDRED REPORTED KILLED.

Three Hundred Wounded.

STATEMENT OF GOV. HOFFMAN.

Bankers and Brokers Scared.

RUMORS OF MORE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, June 13, 7 A. M., 1871.

THE RIOTS OF WEDNESDAY.

Everything is quiet this morning. The troops bivouacked all night and are still under arms, some at their armories and others in the streets. Mounted police still patrol the streets. No disturbance is apprehended to-day. The city last night presented quite a contrast to its usual appearance, stillness was visible, the streets to a great extent were deserted, and few were found enjoying their usual promenade. Broadway looked as it every one had gone out of town. Business houses, which generally remain open until nine or ten o'clock, were closed at an early hour. The stages on the road were few and those comparatively empty. The Bowery did not present a much live lier appearance than its rival. On Broadway, in the vicinity of the theatres, a few knots of people were observed. But with this exception, the sparse numbers on the streets were remarkable. The Third avenue cars, which are always over crowded up to ten o'clock, were not more than half filled last evening. This state of affairs may be taken as applying generally to the whole city.

FEARS OF FURTHER RIOTS.

In the streets in the vicinity of the police headquarters—Mulberry street, however, is an exception to the other streets in the city—knots of two and three were to be seen here and there discussing the news as it arrived from time to time from various districts, and Mulberry itself was a complete scene of bustle and excitement. Hundreds of police were occupying the block adjacent to the Central office, and preventing ingress to all except those who had a right to enter.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

A visit was paid to the Ninth regiment armory at about 10:30 o'clock last evening. The regiment was supping, and was in readiness to move at a moment's warning. At 11 o'clock two shots were fired in quick succession from the rear of the houses on the south side of West Twenty-seventh street, the balls passing through one of the open windows into the armory and lodging in the ceiling. Both of them passed in close proximity to the heads of Lieutenant Colonel Brainer, Captain Bacon, private Knowles and a reporter. Two shots had been fired about an hour previous. These shots roused the boys, who wanted to pour a volley into the house, but Colonel Brainer succeeded in dissuading them. When the reporter left, at 11 o'clock, the men were swearing that if the firing was repeated they would clean out the house.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSES FIRED INTO.

In the early part of the evening there was a large crowd stretched from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-eighth streets, on the east side of Eighth avenue, gazing at and into some of the houses which had been struck by bullets, and where there were other evident signs of the late sanguinary conflict. In a cellar way leading to a bathing establishment on the south-east corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street was a pool of blood. The building was chipped in several places above the first story. In the corner of an area-way connected with the same building, was another pool of blood, and blood spattered on some boards and other wood stored in the area-way. The Utah House, on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, is among the buildings which bear unmistakable evidence of having been chipped by musket balls. On Twenty-sixth street, at No. 260, there was blood spattered over the basement floor, presenting a sickening sight. In the gutter of the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street were pools of blood and pieces of some part of the head of some one who had been mortally wounded. A large crowd lingered looking at this until it was dark.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

Soon after the fighting began, news of a bloody massacre flew like wild-fire all over the city, and every home that had sent forth a representative defender of peace was racked with agitation. Throngs of distracted women hurried to the police stations and hospitals, eager to know the names of the killed and wounded. When recognitions took place the exhibitions of sympathy and grief was heart-rending to witness. It is simply impossible to give any full and correct idea of the occasion at the Sixteenth precinct station.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

On the west of Twentieth street was a ghastly spectacle. Vast crowds filled the street in front of the entrance. The already exhausted police, streaming with perspiration and weak with thirst and hunger, could scarcely make way for the arrival of improvised ambulances, which were of every style, pressed in for the dreadful duty. Bakers, grocers and market wagons and omnibuses were used, and came in rapid succession freighted with dead and wounded victims. Confusion naturally reigned everywhere, and the sad task of bearing helpless forms into the station, if hurridly, was very tenderly performed. Many of the dead are yet unrecognized, and the names of wounded in some cases were given almost inarticulately and of course incorrectly. Cells in the basement were crowded with arrested rioters, and the intervening corridor was filled with the dead, who lay in all sorts of positions upon the cold, hard flagstones. The most reliable estimates gives the number of rioters killed during the day as in the vicinity of one hundred, and over one hundred and fifty severely wounded are in the hospitals. When it is taken into consideration that only those helplessly wounded, and consequently taken to the hospital, are there, those slightly wounded slipping away and hiding themselves lest it should become known that they had taken part in the riot, some approximate idea of the number wounded may be had. Certainly 300 is not too high an estimate. Of course many were killed and wounded who were merely spectators, and innocent of any hand in the disturbance.

THE MORGUE.

In the narrow open space between the Morgue on Twenty-sixth street and the East river, and just inside the lower Bellevue Hospital gate, on Twenty-sixth street, there were twenty-seven coffins, side by side, at twelve o'clock last night, each coffin containing a victim of the riot. Another coffin with a corpse in it was on the floor inside the Morgue, and two more bodies were yet uncoffined lying on slabs. The Morgue was purposely kept dark, because even at that hour there was a large crowd outside the hospital walls eagerly demanding admittance to search for their missing friends or relatives. No one was admitted.

Early this morning the lorer gate of Bellevue, on Twenty-sixth steet, will be opened to permit the public generally to view the corpses.

THE HOSPITALS.

The number of wounded in Bellevue a midnight was thirty-one. Most of the wounds are severe. There are thirty wounded at Mount Sinai hospitals. All hospitals contain a number of wounded.

QUIET AT LAST.

After the riot in Twenty-eighth street and the dismissal of the procession, comparative quiet reigned. The Superintendent said all was over for the present. But yet it was not deemed prudent to dispense with a single safeguard, and not a man was relieved from duty. The police certainly behaved nobly throughout the day. Superintendent Kelso earned the thanks of all good citizens by his eager, faithful and intelligent discharge of his duty; ever alert and clear headed, greeting Ribbonmen as murdering wretches, going himself to the front of the fight in Prince street, he fully redeemed himself long before the terrible day was done, and no chief was more ably and zealously served than he.

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The police headquarters at two o'clock this morning looked like an extensive bivouac. In the Superintendent's office lay the Chief asleep; in the outer office were several captains asleep; on the floor in the Inspector's office were Inspector Dilks and a number of National Guard officers in various attitudes, soundly sleeping. Elsewhere through the building were the same scenes. All concerned were completely tired out with their day's work.

STATEMENT OF GOV. HOFFMAN.

Governor Hoffman yesterday made the following statement to a reporter. I became thoroughly satisfied that it was necessary, not only for the present, but for the future, that whatever lawless element there was in the city of New York should be made to understand at once, and, finally, that there was force enough in the city, military and civil, to assert the power of the authorities of law, and preserve and order, and to protect the lives and the property of the people. I determined, therefore, to issue a proclamation at once that a procession and assemblage for any lawful purpose should be permitted, and would be protected to the full extent of the law as far as the civil and military power at my command would be sufficient. There is no safety for a citizen, whether he be rich or poor, foreign or native born, Protestant or Catholic, or for his wife and children, except in the maintenance of order under authority of the law at all times, and people, whatever may be their nationality or their religion, or whatever may be their sympathies, will be sure to see that it is their common interest to sustain the authorities in preserving order at all hazards This is not a question of to-day's procession, but it is a question which applies to all future gatherings. Men who assemble for any purpose, personal, religious or political, who threaten no interference with the rights of those persons or property of others, have a right to do so, and they must not be interfered with, and under all circumstances, and at all hazards they must and shall be protected by the civil and military authorities. In the assertion and maintenance of their principles men of all parties and of all creeds have an equal interest. The attempt to make the issue of the day one of religion or politics is wicked, mischievous and malicious, and every good citizen, whatever may be his creed or politics, is bound to sustain the authorities in their determination to preserve order and vindicate law.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT LOCKED UP.

A majority of the Sixty ninth regiment were locked up in the armory all day. A small detachment was sent out, but behaved very badly and affiliated with the rioters. As soon as this became known the doors of the armory were locked and barred.

STRUCK WITH CONSTERNATION.

The majority of the crowd that followed the procession evidently had no idea that so many had been killed and wounded on Twenty-fourth street, or it is believed they would have stopped and demonstrated there. As facts were developed, consternation seemed to strike every one present, as the news ran through the city in advance of the military, for the people by this time seemed to forget the Orangemen, who were squeezed into a small compass, and talked about the fight between the mob and the military. The Orangemen were so completely protected by the proclamation of Governor Hoffman and by the fearlessness of civil and military authorities on duty, in executing the Governor's will, that not a man of them was injured.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARDED.

Two companies of the Sixty-ninth were sent last night to guard the postoffice, another was sent to the Custom House, and another to the Sub-Treasury. The Treasury also had its usual guard doubled during the day.

BANKERS AND BROKERS SCARED.

The bankers and brokers were supplied by an telegraph wire running to Broad street, with the earliest news and information. At half-past two o'clock most of the brokers commenced to deposit the tin boxes containing their securities in the Stock Exchange and the bank vault, and all business on the street was suspended. At the close there were scarcely brokers enough in the Board to establish a quotation. A movement for the security of the valuables was made immediately after the reception of the report that the mob was moving down town on the police headquarters.

THE CARNAGE GREATER THAN SUPPOSED.

It is feared that the carnage yesterday was more fearful than has yet been reported. Hundreds were wounded of whom the police will never be able to get any account.

SEARCHING FOR FRIENDS.

The streets in the neighborhood of the Morgue, at Bellevue Hospital, were this morning densely crowded with interested and curious spectators, many of them in quest of their friends, but by far the larger portion, impelled by a morbid desire to see the maimed and bloody bodies of the victims of yesterday's rioting. The number of corpses in the Morgue this morning was twenty-six, and of these twenty were identified and permits given by Coroner Young for their interment. The others remain. The bodies lay in coffins, which were placed in rows along the yard attached to the dead house, and the crowd were allowed to pass round to see if any of the dead were friends. About seven thousand people must have passed.

SCOUTS.

There are one hundred scouts out this morning who report every half hour to the nearest station house.

LABORERS AT WORK.

Everything goes to show that the laborers are at work and that no trouble may be apprehended to day.

LEFT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The One Hundred and Tenth regiment left the police headquarters at 8 o'clock this morning. Only 100 police are on duty before the building.

STILL AT THEIR POST.

General Shaler and staff are still at their post, where they will remain till noon. Everything, in fact, points to a complete restoration of order.

RUMORS OF MORE FIGHTING.

1:45 P. M.—Rumors have just reached the police headquarters that fighting is now going on at the Boulevards. The troops and police have been sent to the scene of disturbance.

COLUMBUS.

Political Meetings.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 13.—The Republicans of Ohio open their campaign on the evening of the 24th of August, with eleven meetings in different parts of the State. General Noyes and James Monroe will speak in Columbus; Senator Morton in Dayton; General Fairfield in Cincinnati; Senator Thurman in Toledo; Samuel Shellabarger in Cleveland; Governor Hayes in Zanesville, Aaron F. Perry in Portsmouth; John A. Bingham in Steubenville; Lieutenant Governor Lee in Akron; Secretary of State Sherwood in Mansfield, and Wm. Lawrence in Lima.

CINCINNATI.

The Industrial Exposition

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The managers of the Industrial Exposition have determined on special premiums for raw cotton from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Louisana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, each State competing with itself. In addition to a grand gold medal offered by the Exposition for the best bale in the whole country, the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants have already raised $2000 as premiums to exhibitors from their respective States for it.

FOREIGN.

The Orleans Princes.

MODIFICATION OF TREATY.

Change in French Ministers.

REPRESENTATION POSTPONED.

FRANCE.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, July 13.—The Orleans Princes are about to pay a visit to Guizot.

WILL BE OPENED.

The Tuilleries Gardens will shortly be opened to the public.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The effective force of the French army is 230,000 men.

BARON HAUSMAN.

Baron Hausman is a candidate for office at the municipal elections.

THE MINISTRY.

It is rumored that the Duke de Brogli will succeed Favre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that Aneal will take charge of the portfolio now held by Laro. M. De Saint Hilaire will replace M. Jules Simon in the Ministry of Public Instruction.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A railway accident occurred yesterday at Voise, by which five persons were seriously injured.

MODIFICATION OF TREATY.

PARIS, July 13.—The Government has dispatched a representative to England to endeavor to induce the British Government to consent to a modification of the Treaty of Commerce between France and England bearing the date of January 23, 1860. A grand Customs Conference is suggested to be held in Berlin, and to embrace delegates from all the European States.

TO BE CLOSED AT MIDNIGHT.

PARIS, July 13.—General L'Admiralauth, military commander at Paris, has officially notified the managers of theatres, cafes and other places of public resort, that they must close at midnight, as was formerly the case.

THE INDEMNITY.

The Deputies in the Assembly from the provinces occupied by the German troops, are earnestly pressing upon Thiers the policy of anticipating future payments of German indemnities. It is said Thiers encourages the idea, and that negotiations with Germany upon the subject have already been entered upon.

CUBA.

CONFIRMED.

HAVANA, July 13.—The landing of Raphael Quesada, with 200 Venezuelans on the 9th inst., at Ciego Santana De Lay, is confirmed. Several engagements have taken place between the Spanish troops and the Venezuelans. The insurgents are commanded by Louis Figuerdo and Pancho Vegs, at Ciego Loreto and Santo Raso. Official accounts state that a large number of fillibusters were either killed or wounded, and that some Spanish troops were also killed or wounded. A quantity of camp equipage belonging to the insurgents has been captured; also seven flags and ammunition and fourteen carbines. The Spaniards continue in pursuit of the insurgents. Official telegrams remain silent about the movements of the steamer Virginia.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1871.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The project of building a homeopathic hospital for insane at Middletown, New York, is in a fair way of being realized.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

Over four hundred Mormons who arrived at Castle Garden yesterday from Scandinavia, on their way to Salt Lake, left this afternoon for the West. The Company is in charge of Elder W. H Cluff, a Utah Bishop returning from his mission to Europe. The emigrants were consigned to Elder E. Shoires, Brigham Young's agent in this city.

GERMANY.

REPRESENTATION POSTPONED.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Speuer *Gazette* says the regular diplomatic representation to France is postponed until after the complete evacuation of French territory by the German armies.

IMPERIAL VISITORS.

LONDON, July 13.—The Czar Alexander of Russia, Emperor Marie Alexandrovana, and the Grand Dukes Ladinier and Alexis, are at Friederickshalan, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Lake of Constance.

EGYPT.

DIFFERENCES REFERRED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—The differences between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul General have been referred for settlement to the French cabinet.

ENGLAND.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

LONDON, July 13.—The steamers City of New York, Kealn and Holland from New York, have arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Seized for Taxes.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—In furtherance of the proceedings inaugurated by Colonel Maguire, County Collector, yesterday, in levying on the property of the North Missouri Railroad Company for delinquent taxes, he seized thirteen locomotives belonging to the Iron Mountain Railroad for non-payment of $60,000 taxes. He also levied on a large amount of lumber belonging to the Marine Railway and Dry Docks at South St. Louis for unpaid taxes. The Kingston Iron Works in South St. Louis, rather than have their property seized, paid the tax bill for $5,000 under protest.

INJUNCTION SUIT.

The City Council committee, Mayor Brown and Judge Croenbold, the present Justice of the County Court, held a meeting to-day to determine what action shall be taken in regard to the prosecution of the injuntion suit to prevent the sale of the North Missouri Railroad next month. Counsel is to be immediately employed and application for an injunction made at once.

SEVERE STORM.

A severe wind storm passed over a part of the city about eleven o'clock to day, blowing off shutters, signs, skylights, prostrating trees, &c. A portion of the Stoddard stables, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Franklin avenue, was blown down and Charles Getty killed and his brother William dangerously injured. A furious hail and wind storm passed over a portion of Central township, last Monday. The vineyard of C. G. Gonter, ten miles from the city, was completely prostrated. Some 50,000 pounds of choice grapes were destroyed. His fruit also suffered severely, being badly broken, and hundreds of bushels of apples, pears, peaches and plums knocked off. Quite a number of other places in the line of the storm, which was about three miles wide, also suffered severely.

A SUGESTION.

A committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange have addressed a letter to General Myers, Chief Signal Officer at Washington, suggesting that a careful observation of the rise and fall and general condition of the western rivers be made by signal officers, and embodied in the weather reports telegraphed to the press of the country. They further suggest that signal stations be established at Denver and other points on the plains and along the eastern slops of the Rocky Mountains.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association is to be held here next September. It is expected there will be an unusually fine display of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, new remedies, drugs, and all articles pertaining to the drug business. Specimens of crude drugs, especially those indigenous to the West and South, with a view of illustrating the *materia medica* of the Mississippi valley, are particularly desired.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE RIOTS.

LATER ACCOUNTS!

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

Governor Hoffman Threatened.

Scene at the Tombs.

Woman and Child Killed!

THE 69th REGIMENT LOCKED UP!

NEW YORK, July 13, 1871.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Immense crowds assembled at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning to attend the trial of the prisoners arrested yesterday as rioters. Justice Shandley presided and disposed of the following cases: Patrick Hogan, committed for trial at General Sessions for standing on the steps of the Fifth precinct police station, and appealing to the crowd to rescue the arrested for rioting; John Henneks, Thomas O'Neal and Francis Keet, committed for trial for participating in the riot.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

At the Morgue this morning the crowd was allowed to pass around the bodies of those killed in the riot yesterday to see if they could identify any dead men as their friends. About 7,000 people must have passed before 12 o'clock, and as the spectators discovered among the dead one dear to them, a loved parent, husband or son, shrieks which rent the air pierced to the heart of those other lookers on who were more fortunate in having no one among that long row of up-turned faces, whose loss they should mourn. Occasionally a poor sorrow-stricken wife would throw herself on the coffin which held the remains of her dead husband, and cry and shriek as if her heart would break. The mother of a boy of seventeen, who was shot as he was returning from school, came to get his dead body, having learned from friends that he was at the Morgue. He was coffined and the lid nailed down, ready for removal, so the officials told her kindly they would have it opened, and it was brought home. At that she broke out into a wild complaint, and in accents broken with emotion, cried out, "Oh, won't you, won't you, let me see my boy, who never did any harm to anobody? Oh, let me see him, let me see him. Doctor, dear, give me one look at him. What will I do at all, at all? I was twenty four years in England, and this didn't happen," and she thus went on in a sort of half crazed manner, evidently almost driven out of her senses by the sudden blow which deprived her of her son. Many other heart-rending incidents occurred, which go to make up the sad history of the 12th of July, 1871.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

Of the wounded brought to the Bellevue Hospital last night, four died this morning.

THE CITY QUIET.

All parts of the city have been quiet to-day, and the police do not apprehend any further disturbances.

CONDUCT PRAISED.

The riot of yesterday is the chief topic of conversation and the conduct of the police and military is highly praised by all respectable citizens, while the killing of some innocent persons by the troops is greatly regretted, no blame is attached to the latter on account of the occurrence which from the nature of the case is unavoidable. The Eighty-fourth regiment had orders to fire before a piece was discharged. One who witnessed the whole affair stated that Captain Douglass was knocked down with a brick. When he recovered he was distinctly heard to give the order to fire, which resulted in terrible slaughter. The men had been bit and stoned along the route without once retaliating until the command was given. Then and only then, our informant affirms, the first shot was fired. Immediately the Sixth Regiment also received a similar direction, and a fusillade began. Our informant positively asserted that this statement was correct in every particular, and wholly exhonerates the men from the charge of opening fire on their own account.

THE GOVERNOR DENOUNCED.

The action of Governor Hoffman in issuing the proclamation is bitterly denounced among the Irish, some of whom assert that he will never live to see another Orangeman's procession.

THE POLICE.

No policemen were killed. All the police who were injured were removed to their homes, where they are attended by the surgeons of the force. All are in a fair way of recovery.

REFUSED TO RIOT.

This morning a gang of quarrymen, numbering fifty, turned from Purkin's Firth avenue, and stated toward the upper part of the city, with the intention of inducing their brethren employed on the street improvement to knock off. The latter had, however, seen the folly of the doings of Wednesday, and refused point blank to follow the advice of those who wished to engender further broil. All the workmen employed upon the boulevards and the parks, who left the public works yesterday against positive orders, are being dismissed to-day, and Germans and Italians are engaged in their stead.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

A portion of the Seventy first regiment and First cavalry have been sent to the scene of the approaching disturbance, and will remain there for the present. The Ninth regiment remains on duty, but the Seventh, Twelfth and Fourth New Jersey have been discharged.

FESTOONED.

The Seventh Regiment armory is gaily festooned with Orange flags.

AT THE TOMBS.

At the Tombs this morning the rioters were examined, and when a party had committed no overt act and no weapon was found on him, his name was recalled and he was discharged. In all other cases, where weapons were found on their persons, the party was committed for examination. Mr. Stephen Meany, editor of the *Irish American*, appeared in behalf of the prisoners. He said most of these men were ignorant and poor; that for a week past they had been incited by a certain class to create this riot, and when they got into trouble their leaders deserted them. So, under the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to offer his services. Most of the prisoners who were discharged were severely reprimanded by the Justice, who cautioned them to not hereafter listen to their so-called leaders, who evidently cared nothing for them, and only used them for their own purposes. Not one was present here to-day, but if so many pickpockets had been arrested the Court would have been attended by any number of counsel.

THE SCENE OF CARNAGE.

Eighth avenue, at the points where the troops were fired upon by the mob yesterday afternoon, was visited to-day by thousands of persons anxious to view the scene of carnage. Almost every house on the east side of the street from Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh streets bore marks of the terrible discharge of musketry. One house had all the windows shattered and the sashes and blinds riddled by bullets. The pavement was clotted with blood. But few people living in the neighborhood of the attack were killed. Many store keepers admit that they received sufficient intimation of the designs of the troops, and hid themselves until the strife ceased. They also assert that the order, "shut your windows," was given, and say that a general obedience to this command would have saved a great deal of trouble.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The city has been in a state of great excitement all day long, and rumors of further rioting have been plentiful. The rumors, however, proved false, and up to this hour, (9 P. M.) all is quiet. The laborers who went to work this morning continued their labors during the day.

CROWDS COLLECTING.

In the vicinity of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue small gangs of men were congregated all day, apparently without definite purpose. Around the liquor stores on the east side gangs of men congregated this morning as soon as the doors opened. They loudly condemned the action of the troops in firing on the mob, and expressed great sympathy for their killed and wounded friends.

MORE DEATHS.

Several deaths have been added to the already numerous list. Two men died today in Mount Sinai Hospital, another man in St. Lukes, and a young man who lived in Twenty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, is also reported killed. It was expected that several of the sufferers in Bellevue Hospital would die before night. About twenty per cent. of the wounded cannot recover.

JURY EMPANNELLED.

A jury was empannelled and viewed all the bodies, but no inquest will be held until the end of the week or beginning of next week.

THE VETERANS READY.

The veterans of the National Guard did not go on the excursion to-day, as was intended, but remain in the city, ready to surpress disorder when called upon.

AT HALF MAST.

The flag on the Grand Opera House flies at half mast in respect to a member of the Ninth Regiment, killed.

UNRECOGNIZED.

The bodies of two unrecognized soldiers remained at the Morgue this evening.

BOY SHOT.

A Newark lad, while riding on the top of an omnibus yesterday, displayed an Orange handkerchief. A shot from a pistol struck him, and he fell from the stage dead.

CORRECT ACCOUNT.

The following is a correct account of the killing of a woman and a little girl, supposed to have been Mrs. York and her daughter, as given by an eye witness: I was standing looking at the procession and crowd, and there was a great deal of excitement; saw a woman waving a handkerchief to the Orangemen, and thought she was very impertinent, or had more courage than women have. Just then, while she was in the act of waving her handkerchief, a burly ruffian stepped up to her, and placing the muzzle of his pistol to her head, fired, and she fell dead. He then turned around, and cocking his pistol, fired a ball into the little girl, and she fell. I think the little girl must have been twelve or thirteen years old.

TOUCHING SCENES.

The scene at Bellevue Hospital baffles description. In some cases it is touching. James Lowe, a young man out of work, and strolling up Eighth avenue to see the parade, received a shot in the head. Only yesterday his young wife and child left Ireland to join him. It will be sad to tell on her arrival here. Perhaps the saddest sight of all was the body of a young girl, about six years old, who had been shot through the heart. It is possible that the child never looked so pretty in life as she did in death. The face was in perfect repose, and half a smile played around her lips as if when the death shot struck her she had been laughing at the scenes around her.

THE "TRIBUNE" ON THE RIOT.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following editorial:—"Honor to whom honor is due." The arrangements of the Police Commissioners for preventing a riot were preposterous. The behaviour of the men in meeting it was heroic. They went to their work with admirable spirit, and performed it in a manner deserving all praise. Nothing could have been finer than their charge upon the mob at the avenue. Whenever the pressure of the ruffians constantly flocking towards the Orange headquarters began to be felt by the forces concentrated there, a platoon of blue coats dashed from the ranks at a quick run and fell on the mob with uplifted clubs. We witnessed seven or eight of these attacks, and in no instance did the rioters await the onset. They fled in every direction, tumbling headlong through cross streets and seeking refuge in cellars and doorways, and only a few of the hindmost felt the blows of the locust. We have had to pass so many criticisms lately upon the signs of demoralization in force that we admit with peculiar pleasure to the admirable conduct of the police on Wednesday.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will also contain the following: The provocation which the Eighty-fourth Regiment received at Twenty-fourth street, which led to the firing, appears greater than the first accounts indicated. While the dangerous element of the mob, masked to the general observer, are represented by the police, who are familiar with such gatherings, as a most terrifying character, it is clear from all the evidence thus far collected that if the troops in the momentary excitement had not fired when they did, it would shortly have been necessary to order a volley by the whole line, when of course, the distruction of life would have been much greater that it was.

The *Tribune* will publish to-morrow an account of the interview of its reporter with Mayor Hall to-day, in which the latter assumes the whole responsibility of the Kelso order forbidding the parade. It argues that the event has proved its wisdom. He refused to state whether Governor Hoffman had previous knowledge and looks upon the Governor's proclamation as similar to a reversal of Judgement of the Inferior Court by the Court of Appeals. The Mayor affirms that the Police Commissioners, Democratic and Republican, were unitedly in favour of Kelso's order.

CANADA.

Orangemen's Celebration.

QUEBEC, July 13.—The celebration on the 12th of July was confined to an individual display of emblems and a dinner given last evening at Masenery Hall by members of the Orange lodges in honor of the day. A great deal of excitement prevails about the riots in New York. Otherwise everything is quiet.

HOSPITALITIES TO THE PRESS.

MONTREAL, July 13.—The New England Press Association received the hospitalities of the Mayor on the part of the corporation. The Fire Brigade paraded in their honor. Conveyances were provided to points of interest at the eastern part of the city.

MASONIC.

OTTAWA, July 13.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada is in session here. Grand Master Stevenson delivered the annual address. A discussion is going on with reference to the question of acknowledging the Quebec Grand Lodge.

ARKANSAS.

Political.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—In addition to a large number of prominent Democratic politicians here, a great many Republicans have been here during the week, watching the proceedings of the Democracy. Unusual interest is manifested in the result, it being considered the first movement looking toward the campaign next year.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Central Railroad has decided to cross White River at Aberdeen. An engineer corps on this side of the river is coming this way. Cars will be running from Helena to White River by the 15th of September.

A new road was incorporated to day by Col. Dorsey, Judge Hanks and others, three feet guage, to run down from Helena on the levee, twenty-five miles below.

The Press on the Riots.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Chicago morning papers all condemn in strong language the riotous proceedings of the Irish population in New York.

THE CAPITAL.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Ku Klux Examination.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Appeal Dismissed.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 13 1871.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen slightly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, with partially cloudy weather and fresh local winds. The pressure has generally increased east of the Rocky Mountains, with a tendency to diminish on the lower lakes this afternoon. The lowest pressure, which was on Wednesday evening in the Northwest, is now central over Lake Huron. The temperature has fallen north and west of Wisconsin, and has risen on the middle and east Atlantic coast. Southwesterly winds have generally prevailed during the day, but easterly winds have set in this afternoon on the middle and east Atlantic coast, and rain fell last night in North Carolina and Tennessee, and cloudy or threatening weather is now reported from Virginia westward. Partially cloudy weather has elsewhere very generally prevailed.

Probabilities—It is probable that partially cloudy and clear weather will very generally prevail on Friday east of the Mississippi. No serious disturbances are apprehended for the lakes and Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

KU-KLUX EXAMINATION.

The Ku Klux Investigating Committee to day examined Judge A. R. Wright, of Rome, Georgia, ex-member both of the United States and Confederate Congresses. He believed in the existence of a Ku-Klux organization, and said it was originated for police purposes, to repress disturbances likely to grow out of the disorderly conduct of the negroes. The latter had behaved much better than expected, and the Ku-Klux had sometimes gone beyond the purpose of their organization, which was unconstitutional. Although being composed exclusively of Conservatives, it might have that effect. He was opposed to secession, and enjoyed the confidence of President Lincoln after the war, but although desirous of the acceptance of the situation, he could not feel entirely reconciled to the Government while burdened with political disabilities and not allowed to participate in all its advantages. There is a sufficient number of witnesses here to occupy the committee until the end of next week, at which time the session will probably close. Another witness from North Carolina was summoned to-day, and it is known that it is the desire of some members of the committee to continue the investigation throughout the summer.

MONEY ORDERS.

The Postmaster General to-day received from the General Postoffice at London formal articles of the convention negotiated by Dr. McDonald, of the Postoffie Department, for an exhange of postal money orders between the United States and Great Britain. The convention is duly executed on the part of the United Kingdom, and now awaits execution by the Postmaster General, with the advice and consent of the President. The interchange of postal money orders is to commence on the first of October. The limit of a single money order is fifty dollars, or ten pounds sterling. Other details will be officially given to the public in due time.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Assistant Postmaster General Terrell has written a letter answering certain inquiries in regard to the style and address which the department will print on stamped envelopes, with a request to return if not called for within a specified time, in which it is stated the Government will print on these envelopes only the names and addresses of the sender without his business, but prefixed titles of distinction, such as Dr., Rev., &c., and the full title of corporations will be allowed to be placed upon the envelopes as a proper or necessary means of identification.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Sometime ago the Police Court fined a restaurant keeper fifty dollars and costs for refusing to sell provisions to a person on account of color. An appeal was taken to a higher court, which dismissed the appeal and affirmed the judgment of the Court below. Thus the decision stands that no distinction can be made on account of color.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

A letter received at the Census Bureau gives news of Superintendent Walker's arrival in Liverpool in improved health.

DIED.

Judge G. T. Metcalf, late chief clerk in the Interior Department, under Secretary Cox, died in this city yesterday, aged 61.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano returns here from Ohio next week.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 13.—The river is six feet three inches; fallen seven inches. Only the regular packets have arrived and departed. The weather showery this afternoon.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 13.—The weather cloudy and warm. The river rose twenty inches. Arrived Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Arrived—Marble City, Memphis; Harry Johnson and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Muskaneer, Kansas City; Kellogg, New Orleans. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Bismarck, New Orleans; Utah, Peoria, St. Luke, Jefferson City; Capital City, Kansas City. River falling; weather cloudy and heavy; rain with high winds this morning.

EVANSVILLE, July 13.—Weather cloudy and hot. Mercury 90 degrees. River fallen four inches; 30 inches at French Island. Port list: Up—Quickstep at 7 A. M.; Fayette at S. Down—Rose Hite at noon. Emma Floyd and Dwight Newcomb aground at French Island.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—River stationary with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrival—Buckseville from Cairo.

NEW ORLEALS, July 13.—No arrivals or departures.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Risen two inches; twenty inches in chute; forty-four inches in canal. Clear and more pleasant. Arrived—Argosy and barges from New Orleans. Departed—Argosy and barges for Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Weather cloudy; mercury 88. River declining. Arrived—Fort Gibson, Arkansas River. Departed—Julia and City of Chester, St. Louis.

CAIRO, July 13.—Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 5 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9; Sallie, Arkansas River to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; General Anderson, Tennessee River to St. Louis; 4; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 7; H. S. Turner, Cairo to New Orleans, 8; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8. River stationary. Weather clear. Thermometer 82.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Oil Factory Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Alexander J. Phillips, another victim of the Maginnis Oil Factory explosion, is dead. The Coroner's jury find J. A. Maginnis, proprietor of said factory, guilty of gross neglect in not providing proper and safe boilers.

PRESS CONVENTION.

The Radical Press Convention is being held here. The object of the Convention is for political purposes. There are thirty seven journals represented.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The *Times* says: The newspaper enterprise exhibited yesterday, perhaps will equal, if not excel any journalistic attempt that has been made in the year, for we are assured no less than twenty full fledged papers sprang into existence in the brief space of five hours. Of course, they found origin in the Republican Press Convention.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Lost Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Engineer M. Searbray furnishes the following with regard to the steamer City of Port-au-Prince: We left New York July 14th for Port-au-Prince. On the night of June 21st, at 9 o'clock, we ran on a coral reef on the northern end of Mayaguana Island, and commenced to leak badly. The crew remained on board until 4 A. M. of the 23d, when they were compelled to leave, and taking boats, proceeded down the coast to an island, thirty miles, to a negro settlement, where they arrived the same evening and remained till the night of Sunday, the 26th, when they left in a sloop for Inagua, ninety-five miles. They arrived on the 27th. On the first of July fifteen of the party took passage on board of the schooner R. W. Godfrey, Capt. Garwood, for this port. They arrived here this morning. Captain Jackson remained at Inagua and would go to the wreck and see what could be saved; after which, with the first mate, Chester, chief engineer Charles T. Inkham and a lady passenger, he would go to Port-au Prince.

DURING these days of quarterly settlements, if you wish to preserve your customary cheerfulness and good-temper, drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—A splendid mare, fast safe and sound in saddle or harness by Dr. Keyser, 167 Liberty street.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—In sums of from $1,000 to

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛@112.

THE New York *Times* has for months been fighting a good fight against the Tammany crew in New York. The recent display of vacillating weakness by these rogues and the consequent swell of popular indignation have been most delicious of nuts to the *Times*, and the way it cracks them, picks all the meat out of them and enjoys them is a most edifying and pleasing spectacle.

THE effort of the *World* to ridicule the Orangemen and their procession, is a sure index of the thraldrom under which it is weighed down by the mob of New York—that mob which recently made the city wild with their orgies, and caused its streets to run with the blood of freemen. It is the acknowledged head and front of Democracy in the United States, and it bowed before its masters, the scum, and villainy and superstition of the class on whom it depends for the votes to sustain its party.

LETTERS from Germany state that gigantic military preparations are still going on, which seem to indicate that the Emperor and Bismarck are preparing for some future emergency. The army is kept up to the very highest grade of efficiency, forts and fortresses are being erected along the borders, the navy is about being increased by the addition of several new and enormous iron-clad vessels, and the government is about taking measures for the opening of a ship canal, to admit war ships of the largest size, to connect the Baltic and North Seas. All these vast preparations undoubtedly point to future wars, and in view of recent correspondence in reference to the island of Heligoland, may it not with a reasonable degree of certainty be guessed, that the relations of Germany with England are not the best in the world? Or can it be possible that the Emperor covets the vast territory of Austria to complete the domain of his imperious Empire? England and Austria may well tremble.

POOR *World*. It is fated to be deceived. When Superintendent Kelso issued his celebrated General Order 57, the *World* probably considered it to be its duty to defend it as a Democratic document, and it did so in an able editorial article on Tuesday. But by Wednesday the aspect of affairs had changed. Governor Hoffman, the wiliest politician of them all, had hurried down from Albany and endeavored, as well as possible, to overcome the evil effects of Kelso's ill advised weak and partisan order by issuing a revocatory proclamation. This was all very well, being most sensible and praiseworthy, to say nothing of being a step for the Governor, on the ladder leading to the Democratic nomination for President, but it was gall and wormwood for the poor *World*. It was committed most unreservedly, in a column and a half of words, to the General Order 57, and couldn't very well back out at once. And that is why the Governor's proclamation is commented upon thus: "This action of the Governor, all good citizens will trust, will have the effect of preserving order." While two columns are devoted to a prosy dissertation upon the XIV amendment.

SOME thirteen or fourteen steamships leave the port of New York each week for Europe, all of which take out full complements of passengers. As many as seven of these vessels leave sometimes in one day, filled with pleasure-seekers. It is estimated that about three thousand passengers leave the United States each week, and as a three months' trip through Europe cannot be made at a less average cost than five hundred dollars, these tourists must take out of the country about a million and a half of dollars to enrich hotel-keepers, railway companies, and the proprietors of cabs and Hansoms on the other side of the Atlantic. The steamship companies find the business of transporting passengers profitable, and are holding out every inducement to encourage Americans to visit Europe. They are reducing the fare to the lowest possible figure, and giving additional accommodations. The consequence is that larger numbers are availing themselves every year of the facilities offered for making sea voyages. It is beginning to be seen that it is a more economical way of spending the summer than by resorting to watering and other places in our own country. Many railroad companies are offering inducements to tourists by selling excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates; but hotel proprietors are standing in their own light, and driving our people to enrich other countries, by their exorbitant charges. There is no reason why hotel-keepers should not reduce their prices about one-half. If they would do this, as they could very easily without involving themselves in bankruptcy, it would enable many of limited means to enjoy the pleasure of a trip to the mountains and the sea shore who are now prevented from doing so through fear of enormous hotel bills. A reduction of the hotel tariff would be a protection to our interests. Our railroad companies would be largely benefitted by an increase in the amount of travel, and we would not suffer from such a large drain of the precious metal to pay the expenses of tourists and pleasure seekers to Europe and return.

THE reports are that the United States are being flooded with merchandise from the countries of the Old World. The volume of goods that is now reaching our shores exceeds largely anything of the kind that has ever been known in our history. The increase in the quantity of foreign goods which are now being landed at our sea ports from Europe, does not arise from more extensive purchases being made abroad by our importers. They are not sent here to fill orders. They are stored in bonded warehouses to be sold by commissioners on account of foreign manufacturers or consignors. Our merchants have been rather chary in the matter of foreign purchases. But French and German manufacturers have been shipping everything they could manufacture to this country. In the ports of Germany there was an accumulation of merchandise at the beginning of the year owing to the blockade. This accumulation is now finding an outlet, and is being poured on our shores in enormous quantities to the great detriment of our own interests. It must have been noticed that the premium on gold has advanced considerably since the beginning of the current year. This is not due, as was supposed, to the operations of the "bulls." The advance in the price of the precious metal is to be attributed to the largely increased shipments of it to Europe, necessary to meet the balances against us in consequence of the heavy importations of foreign goods. As a natural consequence of increased importations, merchandise has declined in price, and as our American manufacturers cannot compete with those of Europe, who can hire labor at a much lower rate than it can be hired in the United States, our home industries, if we are to believe the reports we receive from the east, have suffered immensely. We are thus increasing the balance of trade against ourselves, impoverishing our own manufacturers and depreciating the labor of our own operatives. The present state of things is very embarrassing to our merchants and manufacturers. The bonded warehouses are full of goods, which are to be disposed of at the pleasure of consignors. They may order them to be thrown on the market at any time and in such quantities as they please, and can thus at their will disturb the equilibrium of the trade.

All this shows the importance of a strict adherence to the first law of nature, self defense. Bad as is the state of things is which has been represented to us, how much worse would it be if we did not enjoy protection in some degree, from foreign monopolists? In the present circumstances our manufacturers know not to what extent they should carry on their operations, and merchants are at their wits' ends as to what the amount of consignments may be, or the prices at which goods will rule. Thus we are held at the mercy of the manufacturers of Europe. If anything, we need still greater protection than we have.

ONE of the best jokes of the day, as it outstrips everything else for singularity, coolness and brazen-facedness, is the article in the New York *World*, the organ of the "Tammany Ring" of corruptionists, which is fast carrying that city into bankruptcy, attempting to criticise the management of a neighboring city, and the character of that city's officials. In the name of the outraged tax-payers it cries out—"there is not a Republican man of substance that is not disgusted." The *World* speaking in the interest of the poor tax-payers, and the "Republican men of substance," too! Why, what next? Will the *World* cast one glance out this way, and see if it cannot discern some "Republican men of substance" who are disgusted? May be it will be kind enough to look beyond us, and see how matters stand down in Kentucky, where the sinking fund has been robbed, and the Treasury of the State is empty. Possibly some disgusted "Republican men" can be found there, too. If, in the amazing goodness of its heart, it will be kind enough to strain its eyes a little further into Georgia and Tennessee and the Carolinas, it is barely possible that it may find some more "Republican men who are disgusted," and it may be that some of them are "black Republicans," too. We suppose the genial heart of the *World* will not object to throwing its tender compassion about them, they probably need its sympathy full as much as their more Northern brethren. They have of late been sorely tried, their lands have been scourged, their homes made desolate and their backs bear the traces of many bruises and lashes and all because they are "Republican men," who dare make that fact known. We are right glad to find the *World*, at last sympathising with the afflicted Republicans. We may now expect to find it soon enlisted on the side of law and honesty, in the metropolis. There too it will find some "Republican men" who are most thoroughly disgusted, and we trust its sheltering arms will not be withheld. Yes, we know they will not be, now since the long neglected hopes of "Republican men who are disgusted" with the rowdyism and rascality which have so long ruled, or misruled the great city, are about being answered. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the *World* has at last, by sheer force, been compelled to espouse the cause of the "Republican men," who have long since "been disgusted" with the rule of modern Democracy, as illustrated by the *Ring* which feeds and fattens on its wholesale robbery of the treasury of New York City. Well may the *World* add, "Again corruption takes the field, and asserts its own"—and adds, of the victory which it foreshadows, "that it will be the triumph of an aroused moral sentiment in a community which for the sake of party fidelity, has borne much, and which is determined for its own sake to endure no longer."

IT must not be forgotten that in almost all instances in which the Democracy have signified their willingness to accept the Constitutional amendments, which, as a result of the success of the war against rebellion, have been engrafted in the organic law of the nation, they denounce the unconstitutional means by which they were adopted. There is a wide difference of opinion among themselves on the subject of the amendments, as well as the issues of the war generally. Many of them declare that the Southern States, having been coerced to ratify the amendments as a condition of their restoration to the enjoyment of Congressional honors, the adoption of them was effected by perfidy, fraud and violence. It is argued that so far as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, especially, are concerned, they never could have been adopted if violent coercion had not been resorted to. This being their conviction, there is not much hope that they will faithfully carry them out, if ever they should be elevated to Federal power. How could any party conscientiously enforce measures which are believed by it to be the offspring of usurpation and fraud? The men who believe that the amendments were not adopted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution itself could not be sincere in their endorsement of them, and if the Southern States believed them to be wrong and oppressive they should not have ratified them under any condition. It is quite clear that by their *de facto* secession they forfeited their political rights, and Congress was perfectly justifiable in prescribing the terms upon which they would be restored to the exercise and enjoyment of them. In denying this right to Congress, the Democrats declare that secession was no crime, and should not have been made the cause of imposing any restrictions upon those States that seceded. If the States which seceded had been admitted to representation in the National Congress after the close of the rebellion, without any requirements having been made of them, then a premium would have been placed on secession. States would have had encouragement given them to secede whenever they became possessed of the slightest whim, and treason and loyalty would be alike rewarded. When the Southern Congressmen withdrew the avowal was made that their object was to destroy the Union and set up a Southern Confederacy, with slavery as its chief corner-stone. When these men and their allies were defeated in battle, and the chains were stricken from the slaves by the power of the sword, would it have been right to re admit them without requiring pledges and guarantees for their future conduct? If, like the returning prodigal, they had confessed their crime and accepted the situation, less stringent measures might have been taken; but when they asserted their innocence and claimed that they were right, as they assert their innocence and claim that they were right till this day, we do not see how, with any regard for the respect and honor that are due to self, they could have been restored to their place in the Union under any milder conditions than those which were required. Neither justice nor common sense could offer any objection to them. Under any thing less, the nation would have had no security that they would not again attempt to destroy it, or re establish slavery.

Upon no principle of justice can it be claimed that the restrictions and conditions imposed by Congress were oppressive. Even Alexander H. Stephens admits, we believe, that the Thirteenth Amendment, by which slavery was abolished, is valid as a part of the organic law of the nation, because it was ratified by the number of States required by the Constitution, although some of the States, through a voluntary absence on their part, did not participate in its proposal. So far then as "voluntary absence" is concerned, all is right. But were not the ten States absent voluntarily when the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were proposed? Secession was voluntary all the way through. The South was not coerced to secede. She seceded of her own volition. If she refused to comply with the terms of re-admission, it was her own choice to do so. She was not compelled to refuse giving in her adherence. But she was not allowed to dictate her own terms. Hence the charge of usurpation and fraud.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

We give the following extracts from some of our leading exchanges. They all express condemnation on the truculency of the infamous Tammany Ring, the Democratic rulers of New York city.

[From the New York Times.]

A DAY OF HUMILIATION.

Every American citizen, every adopted citizen, nay, every *man* of American ideas and sympathies, whatever may be his nationality or creed, cannot but feel the deep humiliation and disgrace under which our city rests to-day, through the action of the corrupt and unprincipled demagogues, who now, unhapily, constitute its rulers. We have been engaged for months past in pointing out the worthlessness and wickedness of these men; we have unvailed their secret schemes of plunder, and exposed their robberies of the City Treasury; but in all we have said or thought of them, we have ever been willing to admit that they were possessed of a certain amount of shrewdness, political tact, ability and courage. But now it appears that we have awarded them too much credit even for these negative virtues. Their shrewdness is but the lowest sort of cunning; their political tact is the sheerest folly and stupidity; their ability is utter incompetency, and their courage is the boldness of the sneak thief, rather than that of the high way robber. The swelling tide of popular indignation has overtaken the Tammany Ring sooner than we expected. Through their own craven imbecility and truckling subserviency to the lowest class of their followers, they have brought down upon their heads the contempt of decent men of all parties, and their days are numbered. Even men who are ready to applaud bold and successful rascality have no patience with blundering imbecility; and hence it was that throughout the length and breadth of the city there could be heard yesterday but one voice among respectable people of all nationalities, and that was indignant condemnation of the city authorities for the disgrace they have brought upon New York by the order prohibiting the Orangemen from holding their anniversary. How Superintendent Kelso, with his well-known views and utterances as to what constitutes the duty of the police in this matter, could consent to so abase himself as to sign his name to such an order is a mystery to his friends and will one day be a marvel to himself.

[From the New York Post.]

NEW YORK DISGRACED.

The city authorities have surrendered to the threats of a law-defying mob. Superintendent Kelso, after long consultation with Mayor Hall, yesterday evening ordered the police to disperse—not the mob which might interfere with a peaceable procession—but the procession itself. The shepherd, "acting under legal advice," has taken the part of the wolves. "Therefore you are ordered," writes Mr. Kelso to the Captain of Police, "to prevent the formation and progression of the public street procession for the 12th instant."

There was a time in this city when the authorities ordered an anti-slavery meeting to disperse, on the same ground which Mayor Hall and his Superintendent of Police take now to justify their prohibition of the Orange procession. It would irritate their opponents; these could not control their temper, and—being lawless ruffians—would attack the anti-slavery men; therefore the latter must not meet together. There was a time, when Union men, peaceably meeting in some part of our country, were dispersed on the same plea. And the men who are now ruling this city, or misruling it rather, forbid the Orange procession, in those days justified those other concessions to the demands of the mob.

Let us of the Northern States no longer deplore the condition of the South. We have our Ku Klux here in New York; but they do not take the trouble to conceal themselves. Ruffians, carrying muskets and pistols, were seen in the streets of New York last night, and wandering from bar-room to bar-room, prepared to shed the blood of peaceful citizens on Wednesday. They did not take the trouble to black their faces, or to disguise their persons, these New York Ku Klux—for they knew that the men who misgovern New York were their friends.

Is anything gained for the cause of law and order by the Mayor's surrender to the mob? The city authorities declare themselves afraid of the ruffianly and law-defying elements. Will that make these less exacting? more inclined to peace and good behavior?

Is not this surrender inviting further demands of the men who have been for days deliberately preparing for a riot?

[From the New York Tribune.]

A. B. is wroth with C. D. for some good or bad cause, and proclaims his purpose to kill the aforesaid C. D. on sight. Hereupon, a magistrate orders C. D. to remain barricaded in his house, and on no account to appear on the street, since by so doing he would provoke a brush of the peace. That order would not be worth the paper on which it was written, because the magistrate had no right to give it. It was his proper business to protect every one in his legal rights; not to deprive anyone thereof on the assumption that some one else meditated a crime.

It ought to be remembered, in justice to the Roman Catholic priests in this city, that they did not on this occasion fail in their duty to the cause of order. Archbishop McCloskey said: "I warn all parents, husbands and brothers to go to their employments and attend to their ordinary avocations as usual on Wednesday next, and to return peacefully to their homes in the evening, as though no such temptation to do evil was ever thrown in their way. Let Catholic mothers and wives and sisters remain at their homes and attend to their home duties, and allow no unworthy curiosity to draw them near this Orange procession"—and the priests spoke in the same strain. The press, too, with one or two exceptions, did its duty, but the Tammany Ring, which has the city in its clutches, reckless, unscrupulous, shameless, without regard for the welfare of the city, and with a cynical contempt for law and order, have taken the part of the mob.

The proclamation of the Governor was the only way out of the untenable position the Democratic organization of the city had assumed. His action comes too late to save the party from that popular condemnation which always follows such criminal blunders. It is scarcely possible that the Orangemen, who had accepted the situation of force created by the Circular of Superintendent Kelso, can now so far modify their arrangements as to go on with their interrupted celebration. The very change of front, executed so suddenly in the face of critical circumstances, is a sufficiently clear evidence of a confusion of counsels, which is fatal to the discipline and success of a political party.

It is possible that an attempt may be made to load the whole fiasco upon Superintendent Kelso, and to send him out into the wilderness bending under the sins of the Ring. But no such paltry device can succeed with the people at large. Behind Kelso stands our Mayor, and no jugglery of signatures can prevent recognition of that wonderful style where Donnybrook vies with the City Hall for adequate expression. Behind the Mayor is that trio of shifty adventurers who own and control him, and it is this final power which has inspired and guided His Honor's fatally facile pen. The city sufficiently understands this, in the honest and fresh indignation of yesterday there were no words wasted on Kelso. Tammany was the source of all the shame and wrong. The country will readily learn this evident lesson. As long as we were only robbed of our money and insulted by the open profligacy of our rulers, the interior seemed to care very little for it. But now that a grave offense has been committed against the very spirit of social order, a blow has been struck at the foundations of civil freedom, the whole country will recognize the peril we are in from this oligarchy of tricksters so weak as to quail before a handful of rowdies, and so ignorant and reckless as not to know or care when they are touching a vital point of civil freedom.

[From the Chicago Post.]

To suppress the peaceable on the ground that they are liable to be assailed by the lawless, is to violate the very theory of government. In this case, the assailants had the audacity—the cowardly ruffians!—to appeal to the President to arrest the persons whom they were about to attack. The appeal doubtless ran: "Mr. President: If you would avert a battle in New York, you must put down these people who are threatening to exasperate us. Else we cannot restrain ourselves from wading knee-deep in their blood." The President did not listen, but Tammany did. Instead of protecting the procession against the rioters, the Mayor protects the rioters against the procession! We expect that now, if he hears that a gang of burglars are about to go through a certain house, he will address the proprietor as follows:

"My DEAR SIR: Some eccentric gentlemen have spotted your residence for this evening. They are wrong, but we cannot have a riot. You had better move out. OAKEY HALL."

A procession cannot appear upon the streets without the consent of the authorities, but when they allow themselves to be intimidated, they cease to be worthy of their office. It would be better to station a military company with carbines at every corner, and defend the procession with loaded cannon in front and rear, than be bullied by an assembly of outlaws. When the municipal authorities of the largest city in America become the servile lacqueys of men who have openly drilled for weeks for the purpose of filling the streets with blood, there is no demand too extravagant for the latter to make or the former to concede. The killing of a few hundred ruffians becomes a public benefit, when it teaches the American lesson of obedience to law.

Rev. David Strang, D. D.

It is not surprising to find Sergeant Strang of Company B, 100 P. V. V. metamorphosed into an "antiquated D. D." He is indeed connected with the American Mission in Egypt. Yet while he has learning enough for a D. D., he is only secular agent for the Mission, and instead of being "antiquated" is still a young man and one of the leading spirits in the educational advancement of Egypt having charge of the Mission Press at Alexandria.

David Strang graduated at Westminster college in 1861 and was a classmate of Superintendents McCracken and Aiken of Lawrence county, of Rev. J. G. D. Findley of Newburg, New York, and other professional men.

He was a recruit (private) to the 100th regiment, and arrived in camp about one year after the organization of the regiment in time to go into the battles of South Mountain and Antietem, September 14th and 19th 1862.

He was promoted to a Sergeanter in Company B, in March, following, in Kentucky and took parts in the campaigns of the Ninth corps, in Mississippi and Tennessee.

The morning of Longstreet's repulse at Knoxville two shells from the rebel guns fell directly into the rifle-pit where the 100th lay on their arms, placing the fight in great peril. They were promptly seized and thrown out by Sergeants Corbin and Strang.

At the battle of Coal Harbor, while engaged in sharp shooting from a position to which he had crept far in advance of the lines, he was severely wounded and compelled to remain in the hospital for many months.

He was with his regiment from the time of his enlistment and no one can better testify to his bravery and soldierly bearing than his superior officer, Colonel Daniel Leasure.

In 1865, having been appointed to an important position in the Foreign Mission, he sailed from this country with his family and has been ever since settled in Cairo and Alexandria, where his theological and classical education, together with his practical business knowledge, has enabled him to efficiently engage in superintending nearly all the secular affairs of this important station, such as type casting, printing, book-binding, boys' school, forwarding mails to and from Upper Egypt, and keeping the accounts of this flourishing and extensive mission—a mission which has been a matter of such just satisfaction to every lover of America, civilization and Christianity.

David Strang is a man of rare linguistic scholarly attainments, and though not yet 35 years of age possesses a critical knowledge of the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic tongues, together with a conversational knowledge of all the languages commonly spoken in a great cosmopolitan city.

It is unfortunate for the Consul General of Egypt that a man of such known intelligence, integrity and practical ability as David Strang has been compelled to publicly protest against the disgrace which his mal-administration has brought upon the American name in Egypt.

A London View of an American Enterprise.

The London *Money Market Review*, which represents the views of a large class of the English capitalists and sagacious business men, has the following in its issue of June 10th: "Of all the means that are now open or proposed to connect the two Oceans through the continent of North America, the route proposed by the projectors of the Northern Pacific railroad is the most advantageous. Distance and climate constitute the main considerations in the determination of any question of rival routes, if, upon such a Continent the question of competition can possibly arise. Years ago, in a report to the principal geological or geographical institutions of the United States, Mr. Maury—whose name is authority in every part of Europe as well as of America—pointed out the advantages of a northern route over a southern one in any road intended to effect communications between the Pacific and Atlantic. Mr. Maury's reasonings were scientific, yet practical. They were based upon elements of climatology, botany, geology and topography. His reports, unfortunately, were prevented of their proper effect upon the public mind by the intervention of the American civil war; but they remain on record, and they have now begun to be followed by practical benefits. The head of these benefits is the intended construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Puget Sound, on the shores of the Pacific, passing through a most fertile belt of land, which will not be long before it teems with cultivation, and with the industrious population that follows, if it does not always precede, the introduction of facile means of communication. Few people who have not actually visited the United States can gain adequate ideas of the rapidity with which rich and populous societies spring up in that country. Witness the oil regions of Pennsylvania, witness the corn and packing trades of Chicago, the metal and casting industries of Cleveland, and the miscellaneous trades which have made such cities as Buffalo, and a score of others, to say nothing of the other Lake cities, such as Milwaukee. *But, of all these places, none possess advantages equal to those of Duluth, on the western shore of Lake Superior.*

It is only necessary to add at present that the Northern Pacific Railroad is one of the grandest projects of the age, so far as the Continent of North America is concerned; and that, while presenting immense facilities to the regular or transit business of the United States, it affords abundant means of utilizing and developing the resources of those dominions of the British Crown which lie still more northward, whereof the Pacific is the outlet on the west, as the St. Lawrence is on the east. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad is, in fact, the harbinger of an ever-increasing connection between the commercial interests of Great Britain and America; and it will combine with both the commercial interests of Australia, of Japan, and of China.

A SAD accident recently occurred on the Harrow cricket-ground, by which a boy in the Sixth Form lost his life. The eldest son of Mr. G. E. Cottrell, an old Harrovian, was playing in a game, and was for the time "standing umpire." Suddenly a ball was hit hard to "square-leg," and struck him on the side of the head below the ear. Death followed almost immediately.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS ON CANNING FRUITS.

It may seem unnecessary to those who are already adepts at the art, to write anything on this subject; but I can assure such that there are hundreds of bushels of fruit destroyed, ever year, in this city alone.

A lady not long since was telling me that last fall she put up three baskets of as handsome peaches as were ever gathered and every bottle was spoiled. I constantly hear the ladies talking about their spoiled fruit. There is another remark I often hear, and which seems absurd to me: "My fruit always white molds, and I think it improves it." There is a thick, leathery white mold which often forms on the top of the fruit, and which can be removed whole without affecting, apparently the flavor of the fruit; but it is not desirable to have even this sort of fruit. It would be out of the question to send such bottles to a long distance, as the mold would be spread all over the fruit, if it did not impart any unpleasant flavor. There is such a thing as having bottled fruit without any mold whatever. I think the reason white mold forms is, that the lid of the can is not applied soon enough, and many ladies consider this as part of the process. Only yesterday a friend told me that she always waited three or four minutes after the fruit was in the bottle before she put on the lid. "It lets out the air," she said. I looked surprised. "You know there are always bubbles of air to come up." "Oh, yes!" I said, "I know; but always run a knife quickly down the inside, and that brings them up." The quicker the lid is applied the better, and it should not be disturbed until you want to use the fruit.

In regard to the air-bubbles, which often form while the bottle is filling, a little care will obviate the difficulty. In putting the fruit into the bottle, do not pour it in such a way as to close the whole mouth of the bottle, because that prevents the escape of the air; but rather let the fruit slide gently down the side of the bottle. It can be done just as quickly this way as the other.

The secret of having bottled fruit keep is, to have a perfectly air-tight cover, and to be sure that the fruit perfectly boils throughout, before putting it into the bottles, and then to be quick about putting on the cover, and letting the cover alone, until you want to use the contents of the bottle.

It is not necessary to let out the steam or air after the cover is on. Do not place a string under the rubber for this purpose. Do not insert a pen-knife under the rubber (according to some directions) to let out air. I know a lady that learned this lesson after her peaches had all fermented.) It is not necessary to bury the bottles in the earth, or to have a dark vault made in the cellar for the purpose. Mine keep perfectly, without mold, on a shelf in a rather light cellar. If you bottle your fruit in the right way, it will keep almost anywhere but by the stove. If you don't do it right, and let out the air with a knife or some other way, it won't keep, no matter where you put it. Of course, if you have done it right, it will keep longer in a dark, cold place, but it will succumb to the atmosphere in the end. Bottled fruit put up in a proper manner will keep for years, if desired. I had some splendid peaches at a friend's the other evening, and she said she did not know whether they were two or three years old. But she knew they were not last year's, for she did not put up any, as she used up all her empty bottles for cherries, plums, raspberries, &c., and as she had several bottles of peaches on hand, she did not think it necessary to buy more bottles for a fresh supply.

CARE OF GOLD FISH.

If Delia Merrill would save her remaining gold fish, she must feed it without delay. They probably find enough in their native streams to support life, but not confined in a small globe. I once lost three, the most beautiful fish I ever saw, by this stupid idea, that they could live on the animal life they found in the water. Mix together a little flour and water to the consistency of dough, roll into little pills the size of a small pea, and feed three or four of these once a day; occasionally give an angle-worm cut in small pieces. Then change the water in your globe daily, and your fish will be all right.

I also prepare another kind of food—of white of egg and flour, which is nice for a change. This is especially for gold fish. I know nothing about the treatment of common fish. I have shells in my globe, and one little cup-shaped shell receives the food, and it is just jolly to see them sail around to get it.—*L., in Rural New Yorker.*

TO WHITEN FLANNEL.

It is said that flannel which has become yellow by age may be restored to its original whiteness by the use of a solution of one and a half pounds of white Marseilles soap in fifty pounds of soft water, to which is added two-thirds of an ounce of spirit of salammoniac, and the whole thoroughly mixed. The flannel is to be immersed in this solution and well stirred around, and afterward washed off in pure water. The same result may also, it is said, be obtained still more quickly by immersing the flannel for an hour in a dilute solution of acid sulphate of soda, and then stirring in dilute hydrochloric acid in the proportion of one part of acid to fifty of water. The vessel is then to be covered over and allowed to remain for a quarter of an hour, when the articles are to be removed and thoroughly washed.

GOOD COMPOSTS FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

Experienced gardeners recommend the following:

1 part river sand.
1 part leaf mould.
1 part well rotted stable manure.
1 part peat.
2 parts rotted turf.

If peat is not at hand, turf or garden mould may be used as a substitute. Thoroughly mix and pulverize.

IT is often the case that the hot sun will scald a closely-shorn sheep. A simple and effectual remedy is fresh butter or lard applied to the inflamed spot. Sheep are subject to so many accidents that they should be looked after regularly twice each day. If anything is wrong it can then be seen in time; delay in even small things is sometimes fatal. It is very unwise to keep sheep in a pasture where there is neither shade nor water. We would advise no man to own a flock if he does not possess a pasture well provided with these.

LOUIS RITZ, the well known small-fruit cultivator, Plainville, O., writes: "Since the 10th, grapes have commenced to ret very badly in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and it looks as if our crop would be swept away if the temperature does not change. The dews are very heavy, and I have observed that when dew drops are on our berries in the morning, they will commence to rot as soon as the sun shines on them."

Vendonism.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, July 9th, contains an account of a circumstance that has come to light in that city, in which the life of a young lady of highly respectable family will probably be sacrificed to jealousy and superstition. The facts in the case are these: A young man named Cartier had formed an attachment for a young Creole and addressed her. His advances were well received, and it became bruited about that they were to be married. It reached the ears of a quadroon woman who was very much attached to the young man. She at once visited a "Voudou Priestess," from whom she procured a powder which, if given to the young lady, would make her lose her lover. Through the instrumentality of a servant girl the powder was administered, and shortly afterward the young lady became sick. Her health has rapidly given way ever since. Physicians were called in, and, though baffled for a time, found out that she was suffering from a strong vegetable poison. Close questioning of the servant girl soon developed the facts in the case. Through the instrumentality of a skillful detective all the parties interested in the outrage have been discovered, but, as yet, no legal steps have been taken in the matter. It is hoped the young lady's life can be saved, but her health will be permanently injured."

Accident in Meadville.

The Daily *Republican* says: Yesterday while Mr. Stebbins, of Mosiertown, was taking milk to the factory, three little boys, children of Mrs. Kleckner, widow of Mathias Kleckner, got into his wagon, as they have been in the habit of doing, for the purpose of riding to school. They had not ridden far until the horse became frightened and ran away, throwing all out except one little boy, who jumped out and escaped unhurt.

Mr. Stebbins, who is a one legged man, had his back broken. The smallest boy had his leg broken near the thigh, and received severe bruises on the face and head. The other boy is injured severely internally. It is thought his spine is injured.

None of those hurt are considered out of danger, and it is doubtful if Mr. Stebbins survives this terrible misfortune.

THE French have decided to adopt the Prussian enlistment policy, and the Prussians have taken up the French system of small arms.

THE League of the Daughters of Cuba offers to the destitute Cuban families, driven from their homes by Spanish protection, a free passage to any of the ports of South America or Mexico. We are not prepared to say how much better off these unfortunates would be there than here, but they would at least have the climate and language of their homes about them.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

THE NEW DRINK.

THE NEW DRINK.
VOTE FOR IT.
VOTE FOR IT.
EGG MEAD.
EGG MEAD.
YES.
DRAWN COLD LIKE SODA.
Better than Soda or Ottawa, and sells better too! Nutricious, Wholesome, Delicious, Novel.
Try it at Apothecary Store of

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

OUR SKINS ARE SIEVES.

And through millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive perspiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the bar-room; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and undefiled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, even by the genuine of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony, as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names, which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street,

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIA
A
WILLIAM
At 6¾c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¾c., Figured Grenadines.
At 8½c., Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c., some of the best Delaines.
At 12½c., Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins.
At 18¾c., Grey Japanese Poplins.
At 25c., Beautiful Striped Grenadines.
At 25c., Striped Dress Linens.
At 75c., Japanese Silks.
At 62½c., Waterproof Cloth.
At 90c., S-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c., Straw Ticking, a good article.
At 25c., 4-4 Feather Ticking, a superior article.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towelings.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
ALL KINDS OF
Light Dress Goods
VERY CHEAP AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Gentlemens'
Furnishing
Goods!
LARGEST STOCK!
Best Goods!
LOWEST PRICES!
Summer Gauze Underwear,
ALL PRICES AND GRADES.
Linen and Jean Drawers,
Traveling and Dress Shirts,
British, Lisle and Balbriggan Half Hose.
All the latest style Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Wear, Scarf Ties and Bows in greatest variety.
Kid, Silk, Lisle, Dress, Driving, Promenade Gloves.
Traveling Satchels.
Railroad Bags.
Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.
Every Gentleman
SHOULD CALL AT
RETAIL STORES
OF
HORNE & CO.,
195 and 199 Penn Avenue.
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DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1871.

The Gold market was heavy this afternoon, and declined to 111¼, in sympathy with weakness in exchange and small exports of specie. Closing quotations were 111¼ to 112. Loans were made at one per cent. Clearances, thirty-one and a half millions. Bids for government gold were two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, at from 111.76 to 111.98. Awards, one million at from 112 to 112.38⅝.

Government bonds and prices scarcely maintained. Stocks have been dull in the absence of operators at the races and summer resorts; the best of it have taken advantage of it and offered prices down. None others were selling stocks. The market was without any peculiar feature. The leading stocks are Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohios, Western Union, Erie and Northwestern. The market closed dull and steady. Money was easy at 2@3 per cent. It is said that money was offered in London and on the street at 1 per cent for four months. State bonds dull. Exchange, Missouri, walch was strong and active.

Sterling 110⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881 114¾; 5-20's '62 114-'64 113¾; '65 113¾; new 112¾; 67 112¾; '68 112⅝; 10-40's 112⅝; currency 6's 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi 97¾; Tennessee old 71; do new 71¾; Virginia new 73; do old 66; North Carolina old 46; new do 37.

TELEGRAPHS.—Western Union Telegraph, 55¾; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 3; preferred, 6¾; Adams' Express, 56¾; American 57½; United States Express, 52¾; Central Arkansas, 44½; Pacific Mail, 44½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 28¾; preferred, 55; Harlem, 128¾; preferred, 132; Reading, 111¾; Michigan Central, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 91⅛; Northwestern, 72; preferred, 90; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 50¾; do preferred, 80; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 51; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 132; Ohio and Missisippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 90; Baltimore and Ohio, 153; Lake Shore, 108¾; Illinois Central, 153¾; Union Pacific, 59¾; Central Pacific bonds, 99; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

Closing quotations as recorded by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112	5 30 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	59¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	99
U. S. 10-40	112¾	Cy Pacific	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¼@4¾; refined do. 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 8¾@9; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—Continues dull and in consequence of the hot weather, the great proportion of the arrivals are in bad order. Prices are nominally unchanged; 16@17 cts for prime to choice; 12@14 cts for good—8@9c for grease butter.

BEANS—There is some inquiry for strictly prime navy, and the market is bare; would sell readily, in a small way, at $2.00@2.25. Common not wanted at any price.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@7 cts.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 26@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl. Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, though the stock is not increasing. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 24 cts, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is dull and with continued heavy receipts, prices continue to droop; we now quote, in a jobbing way, as from 11¾ to 12 cts for factory, and 9@9¾ for Dairy, in small lots, about half a cent additional.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes very scarce and we now quote at $2.75. Peaches dull but unchanged, $2 for 2 lb cans, and $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans. Corn unchanged, at $2.50.

EGGS—The market is generally reported very dull, and notwithstanding the receipts are by no means large, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand; we are reported sales at 15@16c—quotations may be fairly given at 15@16 cts.

FRUITS—Green apples are in fair supply and wnile prime, in large sized barrels, are selling readily at $5.50@6, inferior are bad stock. Dried fruit is, to use a common phrase, played out, and there is not much inquiry for foreign fruits; Layer Raisins unchanged, at $3 per box; Valencias, 12¾@13 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10; French, 11¾@12 cts.

FLOUR—Continues in good supply, though there is no quotable change in prices; $6.75@7.00 for good super family; $7.15@7.35 for choice Minnesota baker's flour, and $7.50@7.75 for prime to choice red winter wheat. Buyers generally are taking hold very sparingly, being sanguine that lower prices are near at hand. Rye Flour is still quoted at $6, in a retail way.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat and while the market is dull prices are nominally unchanged, at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. Some dealers are inclined to the belief that there will be a better market for old stock within the next thirty days; they argue that as the mills are buying very little, their stocks will soon run down, and that even if the new crop should be thrown upon the market pretty freely, old crop will be wanted at a premium of 7@10 cts per bushel. Oats quiet and unchanged; 60 buying and 63 selling—small lots, in store, 65@66. Several car loads have arrived already from Chicago, and there are others en route this is the first time for several years that we have had to draw on Chicago for Oats. Corn is reported steady but unchanged, mixed ear and shelled, 68@70; prime yellow, 73@75. Rye cannot be quoted above $1, and there are but few buyers at any price, though the market is almost bare.

GROCERIES—The market is reported fairly active, and the demand for Sugars seems to be on the increase, while prices, although strong, are without quotable change.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19. Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully Fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "E," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 10; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.25; good, $1.10; Fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 16c.

HAY—Baled is arriving more freely, and prices are lower; we now quote at $25@30. We are cognizant of one lot having arrived here from Cincinnati, this week, and the receipts from the Monongahela valley are quite free.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HOPS—Quoted at 25@35 cts.

HEMP—Is dull and lower; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25, Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Dull and unchanged.

ONIONS—Dull and lower, $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard (Pittsburgh make) is quoted at 72@75 cts.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and wanted, and prices a shade better; 55@60 for young and 75@80 for old.

POTATOES—In good supply and dull, though prices are without quotable change, at $2.50@3 per bbl. The receipts continue liberal and the next thing in order will be making shipments to Baltimore instead of buying there, as has been the case all spring and summer until within the past few days.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed sides, 9@9¼; clear, 10@10¼; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 16@16¾. Lard, 10@11¾ in tcs, and 12@12¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $17@17.50. Dried Beef, 18@18¾.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@4¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The conflicting reports of the two papers published at Titusville in regard to the production is attracting considerable attention, and the consequence is that many operators here and we presume elsewhere have lost confidence in both of them. The *Courier* gives the total yield for June at 15,699 barrels per day, and the total of crude stock now held in the Regions at 576,511 barrels, with a decrease of stock during the month amounting to 32,955 barrels. The entire number of new wells begun during June is given as 296. The *Herald's* report differs from this on all points. According to the latter journal, the daily production was 14,807 barrels, or 895 barrels per day less than the yield, according to the *Courier*. The *Herald* gives the total crude stock at 541,676 barrels, or 34,835 less than the quantity given by its competitor, while the *Herald's* decrease of stock is 64,558 barrels, or almost double that of the other report; and the number of wells put down or in course of drilling are given as exceeding by ninety that of the *Courier's* reports.

As the New York *Bulletin* remarks: Where two reports differ as variously as these do, it would require a list of figures too long to be here with given to show which is really the "bull" and which the "bear" on the June production. But this much is the product on universally claim that crude oil once sold away from the Creek "can never be traced with any reasonable degree of accuracy during the future market there," and as the amount of the daily production rather than the amount of the stock influences the course of their markets, we may accept their theory of the position as establishing the *Courier* as the "bear" and the *Herald* as the "bull" on the June yield.

CRUDE.

Market continues dull and weak though there is no quotable change in prices. Seller July nominal at 12¾@13; seller all year 12@12¾. Sale of 15 cars Parker at $4.97½@4.95, and—yesterday—two lines of 1,000 each July to December, 43 gallons to the barrel, and 40 to 47 gravity, at $5 per bbl—deliverable at Venango City.

REFINED.

Market also dull and weak—no sales reported; prices without quotable change. July 25¾@25½; August 24¾@25½; August and September, 26; September, 24¾@25¾.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Forsyth's Oil Works 1,324, account J B Barboar; Brilliant O W 74, J Mumford; Peerless O W 1,952, account Duncan & Y; Standard O W 234, account Bates & Union O W 382, account same; Diamond Oil Works O W 474, account same; Forsyth O W 308, account same; Crystal O W 554, account J Bushnell; Sunbeam O W 462, account W Stewart; Standard O W 80, account Bates & G; Tarentum O W 489, account P Hutchinson; Commercial O W 474, account W Stewart; Patrolite O W 468, account P Hutchinson.

Total..... 7,253.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & W, 198 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Lyons Refining Co. 258 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total..... 456 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co. Phila.

Lyons & Co. 105 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

John Bush 150 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Phila.

J. Spear & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 350 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 2 bbls refined oil to W P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co. 387 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & 161 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 2,672 bbls.

[By P. and A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 12 M.—Crude 14¾c; Refined July 25¾c asked; August and October 26c asked.

NEW YORK, July 13, 12 M.—July 25¾@25¾c and 25¾@25¾; August to October 26c; crude 14¾c.

NEW YORK, July 13, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull; crude nominal at 14¾c; refined in bonds 24½c; no transactions; refined 26@26½c; for July; August about 26c.

2 P. M.—Reported not going on at Central Park, destroying works of art. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments gone to the encampment.

OIL CITY, July 13, 8 A. M.—Market quiet; Lower Creek $4.90@4.95; Oil City $5.10@5.25; offers to sell at $5.12½. Weather clear and hot.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—The market remains dull and weak, the former of these attributes being in a manner caused by an almost entire suspension of business in New York on account of the 4th. Transactions are principally confined to small lots where sales are of necessity, the holders of round lots still demanding a price that keeps the oil entirely out of the market. On Upper Road sellers ask $4.95 and upwards for Church Run oil, which no one seems willing to buy. On the Lower Road sales were light, with few bids, at $5, demands not being complied with. A sale was reported on Oil Creek at $4.85, 1,000 bbls offered at $5.10 in the afternoon found no purchasers. We quote the following sales on Upper Road 750 bbls spot at $4.85, 1,000 do. at $4.65; 5,000 do. S. O. all year, $4.55. At Rouseville: 1,000 bbls at $4.85; 675 do. 47 gravity, $4.90; 250 do. 40 gravity, $4.95. On Lower Road: 1,000 bbls spot at $4.90. At Tidioute: 1,000 bbls, 46 gravity, at $5.20.

11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, but firm at $4.65.

TIDIOUTE, July 13—11 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; offering for $4.80@4.85; bolding for $4.90@4.95, on round lots; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.85@ $4.90; nothing doing; no sales

PLEASANTVILLE, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, but firm, at $4.45.

FRANKLIN, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; $4.95 bid; $5 asked.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, July 13, 1870.

We have no change to make in the state of the wool market since our last report. Operations seem to to be generally closed, nearly the whole clip of the country having passed out of first hands, and already gone forward to eastern markets; prices remain firm at an previous quotation, ranging from 50@55 cts for all grades of clean washed wool—advices from eastern markets, report wools firm and strong although the market is quiet owing to the large arrivals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring fairly active and ¼c lower; closed at $1.18¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed more active and easier; closed at 32¾@33¼c; this afternoon steady, at 32¾c.

OATS—No 2 firm; closed at 26¾@26¾c.

RYE—No 2 fairly sold at 64@65c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet and unchanged.

HIGHWINES—Steady, at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier.

MESS PORK—Closed $14.37½@14.50.

LARD—10¾@10¾c.

HOGS—Unchanged, $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Dull, $3.00@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 10,000.

SHIPMENTS—9,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 13—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 30¾c. Flour dull; buyers favor; superfine, Western and State, $4.85@5.30; common to good extra, $5.50@5.85; choice to choice $5.80@6.35; white western extra $6.35@6.85; Ohio extra $5.90@6.40; St. Louis $5.80@6.40; Genesee extra $6.50@7.00. Southern flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Spring No. 1 at $1.46; No. 2 at $1.42@1.43; red and amber old and new $1.47@1.52. Rye and barley quiet. Malt: round State $1.25. Corn dull and a shade lower; receipts small; mixed western 71c; good to choice 71¾@72c. Oats dull but unchanged; western and Ohio 65@70c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Crude petroleum 14¾@14¾c; refined 25¾c. Pork dull; new mess $18; prime pork $12@13; prime new mess $13@13.50. Augusts $15.12½; September and October $15.25@15.37½. Beef quiet; mess $10@13; extra $13 to 16; hams, tierce and mess unchanged. Cut meats unchanged; middles steady. Lard quiet; steady; prime steam 9¾@10¼c; kettle dried 10¾c. Butter heavy; western 10@20c.

LATER—Flour dull and drooping at $5.50@6.05 for shipping extras. Wheat heavy, with red and amber at $1.45@1.51. Pork steady at $15 July and $15.10 August. Lard steady at 10¾c bid for July. Eggs firm at 20c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Although the autumn trade has not yet opened to any degree of activity, it has nevertheless been discounted to a great extent, and large sales have been made during the past month, both of cotton and woolen fabrics, in anticipation of an advance in the price of goods, in accordance with the rapid advance in the raw materials. The anticipated advance is gradually taking place from day to day and is very marked in some classes of goods. Indeed in some instances it has been too rapid, as it is known that immense quantities of goods, being carried on speculative account, which, in case of a stringent money market, would force it to a sale at any price, and thus cause a reaction at any moment. But not withstanding the indication that prices have reached their highest limit, Pepperell R brown sheeting advanced to 12¾c; Grier Co bleached muslins up to 11¾c and Hallowell bleached do to 13c; Atlantic A heavy brown sheeting are to 13¾c; Pacific A 13c; Atlantic B 13c; do D 12c; do P 11c; do V Shirting 10c; do L fine sheeting 12¾c; Red cross 11¾c; do Congress 10¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 13—Beeves count only 450, the trains being delayed by an accident. There were enough for the dull demand, and are without change, or 8@9c for Texans and 11@12¾c for thinnish to choice Western; 3 cars, 75 cts. Indiana, selling at 11c. Sheep and lambs; receipts 3,200, largely lambs, for which the market is good; 7¾@8¾c for western and 9@10c for fair to prime State; 1 lot, 65 lbs selling at 10¾c, with deck Kentucky 64 lbs 8¾c. Sheep firm but inactive; car 83 lbs Ohio selling at 8¾. Hogs advanced 50 cts@$1 per 100 lbs; 6¼@7¼ dressed, with the arrival of 33 cars.

BUFFALO, July 13—Cattle market dull at the decline quoted yesterday. Receipts to-day being 556 cars against 475 last week. Sales made: 75 head of Texans, 1,066 to 1,125 lbs., $4.90@4.25; 35 head of Missouri, 1,120 to 1,085 lbs., $5.00@5.30; 102 Ohio, 1,054 to 1,422 lbs. at $4.87½@5.02½; 150 Kentucky, 1,244 to 1,460 lbs. at $5.00@5.20; 186 Indiana, 1,174 to 1,519 lbs. at $5.25@5.80; 68 Illinois, 1,040 to 1,148 lbs. at $4.25@5.00. Sheep quiet and unchanged; sales 1,376 heads lambs 56 to 67 lbs $7@7.37½; 444 Kentucky lambs 63 lbs $5.75; 380 Indiana sheep 80 to 81 lbs $4.50; 598 Illinois 80 to 85 lbs $4.75@5. Hogs steady at $4.75@4.87½ for common to good shipping. Sales made were 623 head.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 30@30¼c. Flour firm; family $5.50@6.00; common to good $4.50@5.25; choice to choice $5.80@6.35; white western extra $6.35@6.85; Ohio extra $5.90@6.40; St. Louis $5.80@6.40; Genesee extra $6.50@7.00. Southern flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; new $1.46@1.47; old $1.48@1.51. Corn dull and drooping at 58@60c. Oats dull and unsettled; holders anxious to sell; old offered at 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; nothing doing. Coffee firm; prime 18¾@18¾c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 11@12¾c. Linseed oil steady, 89c. Lard oil steady, 75@78c. Eggs declined to 12c; receipts large. Butter steady. Cheese steady; selected 10c, shippers, cousin. Cheese steady for prime. Pork dull and nominal; $15. Lard; full price asked but no demand; 10¾c asked; small lot sold at 10¾c. Bulk meats full and holders anxious to sell; much cooler stuff in the market; no demand; asking rates 6c for shoulders, 7¾c for rough sides, 7¾@8c for sides, clear rib and clear. Bacon dull and drooping; sales of shoulders at 6¾@6¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c for September, sides 8¾@9c. Hogs; demand good at full prices at $4.20@4.65. Cattle $2.00@5.00. Whisky firm at 91c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Tobacco unabated in activity and prices very firm on all grades; quotations unchanged; sales 250 hhds. Cotton quiet; middling 29¾c. Flour dull and weak; extra family $6.25. Receipts of new wheat light, with sales at $1.30 for choice. Corn in fair demand; shelled salesble at 70c. Oats—receipts of new, which dealers are offering at 40c, but no sales; old quiet at 70c. Rye quiet. Provisions dull; tendency downward; only small orders in demand and nothing doing in round lots, but prices unchanged. Whisky firm at 91c, and demand good.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Hay; none on landing; sales from warehouse: prime, $26; choice, $27. Pork firmer; mess, $18¼@18⅝; all others unchanged. Bacon steady, 24@; sirnt ½; premium. Gold, 113. Cotton; scarcely any sales doing; sales of 750 bales good ordinary at 16¾c; low middling, 18¾@18¾c; medium, 20¾@20¾c; nominal receipts, 284 bales; exports to Liverpool, 57 bales; stock, 60,836 bales; New Orleans, 13 bales.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 13.—Flour firm. Wheat steady. No. 1 white Wabash $1.45. No. 2 do. $1.35@1.36; regular white Michigan $1.25; amber Michigan $1.30. No. 1 amber Illinois $1.32. No. 2 do. $1.29; No. 1 red $1.30; No. 2 do. $1.28; No. 3 do. $1.25; rejected red old $1.20. Corn steady; low mixed 57¾c; yellow 58c; Michigan 57¾c; white 60c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 56c; No. 2 55c; Michigan 57½c. Freights dull but unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined with sales of 5,000 bush. No 1 red at $1.38; No 2 $1.32. Corn firm; high mixed 64c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum, crude very quiet at $5.65; refined held at 25c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 $1.31; No 2 $1.19. Oats steady; No 2, 36c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No 2 mixed 52¾c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton dull and lower, 20¾c.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton dull, 30¾c.

MOBILE, July 13.—Cotton nominal, 20c.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 13.—TROUGH—T C Jenkins, 35 pkgs sug and fish; Bailey, F & Co, 10 pkgs bdw; J Dunlap, 17 pkgs bacon; Kramer & V, 6 do coffy; Watt, J & Co, 11 hhds sug; Arbuckles & Co, 100 empty kits, 8 tcs rice; H L Fahnestock, 4 pkgs drugs; Jacobs & E, 30 pkgs drugs, Hostetter & M, 10 pkgs fish; J Porterfield & Co, 28 pkgs sug and fish; Reymer & Bro, 9 pkgs sug; J D Row, 29 bbls tel wire; Schmaker & Co, 25 pkgs sug and rice; Voigt, M & Co, 48 pkgs truck; Anderson & Woods, scrap steel; Aiken & W, 10 melons; A Bradley & Co, 3 pkgs hardware; Bruggeman & O'B, 15 bbls cabbage; Carr, McC & Co, 1 bx dry goods; Carter Bros & Co, 10 bdls sugar; Dunlop & Bros, 1 crate groceries; W B Edwards, 750 pairs shoes; E L Goodwin, 2 kits fish; W Hasliage & Co, 60 buckets; G N Hoffstott, 5 rolls paper; Hussey & Co, 40 bbls b leaf; Hayworth & D, 11 bbls sugar; Johnson & Co, 20 bdls sugar; J Irwin & Co, 30 cotton brimstone.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 13.—6 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 do do, Carnegie, M & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 12 bs ea wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & Sholes; 1 do do and W Pgh Gordon & Co; 1 do do, W F Dunn; 30 cases tobacco, Johnson & Colvin; 10 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 2 cases gum, Reymer & Bro; 2 bxs and case, Pittsburgh, M & Co; 19 bdls bows, T Hare & Co; 38 bxs cheese, 10 bbls apples, Bruggeman & O'B; 4 bbls rye, J Frankin; 4 bbls potatoes, 2 bbls crocks butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 13 bbs rye, W J Meek; 1 car brick, J K Liman; 40 bbls paper, Hinderer & Smith; 5 pkgs cigars, Dilworth, H & Co; 22 bbls apples and beans, P Dut Son; 0 b ls oils, Macomber, T & Co; 386 oil bbls, Gal Oil Co; 2 empty cars, Pittsburgh, M & Co; 1 car merchandise, Fahnestock & Co; 2 buckets eggs, 25 do berries, J J Pettit & C.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA.—7 sks wheat, 91 bbls berries, 31 bales hay, S H Lawrence; 10 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 60 galls s ware, H S Giles; 1 bbl eggs, 3 bkts berries, Laing & McKay; 1 bbl sugar, 1 pkg butter, M W Rankin & Bro; 16 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 2 bdls s skins, 1 sk scraps, W Fiscerus & Son.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 13.—80 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 55 buckets berries, J W Craig; 15 do do, 1 tub eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 12 bales hay, Keil & R; 100 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 2 buckets berries, J J Pettit & Co; 7 sks wool, 41 bales hay, 68 pails berries, A S Carlisle; 1 keg whisky, Speck & Morrow; 135 sks oats, R H Conway; 8 pkgs berries, 2 do honey, H J McCraken Bro; 14 sks rags, Johnston & C; 12 galls s ware, B L Fahnestock & Co; 2 buckets eggs, 25 do berries, J J Pettit & C.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 13.—1 car corn, Kell & Bro; 2 do oats, McBane & Anjer; 47 bbls cider, J C Buff; 37 sks barley, 2 bxs hams, 1 car oats, Houck, Jamison & Co; 1 car hay, Hinderer & Smith; 20 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 2 cars corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, 1 do middlings, Bricker & Co; 50 bbls oil, Bulmer & Co; 9 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 10 do do, J Kohen; 6 rolls leather, Jas Callery; 8 do do, M Delange & Co; 29 sks oats, Marshall & Campbell; 1 bbl w whisky, J & McKay; 2 kegs butter, Woodworth & D; 19 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 40 bdls w boards Haworth & D; 10 bxs cheese, J J Blanchard; 2 tubs cheese, J Peck; 400 bxs starch, P Duff & Son; 25 tcs hams, Rees Owens; 25 bxs hops, Reymer Bro; 20 pkgs tobacco, Arnstaf & Son; 2 bbls alcohol, 1 do gin, R E Sellers; 100 bbs flour, Jenkins; 100 do do, Shomaker & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD, July 13—34 sks s stuff, S B Floyd & Co; 40 bales hay, Wm Bingham; 97 oil bbls, 10 do do, 45 do do, Graeb & Co; 2 sks bdls, 1 do sks brun, S B Floyd & Co; 5 tcs d beef, 10 tcs lard, Dalzell & Townsend; 3 do grease, F Seligers & Co; 25 bbls l oil, 1 hhd shoulders, 1 do do, Reese Owens; 10 do do, J P Hanna; 2 do d beef, Carter Bros & Co; 1 car hay, J & W Parker; 1 car ear corn, Houck, Jamison & Co; 6 sks oats, 21 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 50 do do, 6 do do, Gilmore & Co; 1 car mail, Pennsylvania & V; 1 bbl eggs, W Gordon & Co; 8 pails tobacco, Peter Lern; 10 do do, Head & Metzgar; 10 do do, Kramer & V; 9 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car hay, Houck & Co; 1 do do, McCracken; 7 sks feathers, F G Craighead; 9 do do, 2 bbls potatoes, I Dickey & Co; 183 sks s corn, Dan Wallace; 25 bbls apples, 30 cases hams, Reese Owens; 10 butts tobacco, Arnstaf & Son; 1 iron safe, W H McConnell.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 13.—29 bbls apples, John Herbert; 4 bxs eggs, 2 firkins butter, G Meyer & Son; 2 cars metal, Lewis, O & P; 122 bgs malt, A Guckenheimer Bro; 18 bgs feathers, 16 do wheat, Jos Craig; 1 car corn, Johnston & McFarland; 15 bbls 1 bloom, Nevin & Co; 250 bush oats, Graebing & Co; 1 pkg butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Lenz; 100 sks flour, 30 bbls apples, Fred Owens; 1 car s corn, Hippley & Beckert; 1 car hoops, McCloy Bro; 2 cars staves, Haly & R; 2 do do, J M Hemphill; 2 bbls linseed oil, Beymer, B & Co; 8 do do, T H Eggers & Co.

WEST PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY, July 13.—LOCAL—5 bbls whisky, Heiber; 2 bbls eggs, Kirspatrick & Co; 40 sks oats, lot baled hay, Mauldston & Smith; 18 bbls flour, Peter Tesh; 2 bbls eggs, R & A Carson; 50 bbls tar, D Bly & Co; 5 pkgs eggs, Johnston & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 13—1 car metal, J Marshall & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 50 bbls tar, D Bly & Bo; 9 bags potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 8 do do, Kier & F.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point with 3 feet 6 inches in the chatnel. Weather cloudy and warm with strong indications at times of more rain.

There has been no arrivals, and the Arlington for Cincinnati was the only departure.

There were but 34 inches on the right of Brunot yesterday, and as the left side of the Island is closed by the construction of the dam, boats are of course obliged, to run the shallow side.

Wm. Gordon and Wm. Dever are the Arlington's pilots.

The old tow boat Storm was aground at Glass House yesterday. Her owners contemplate wrecking her as soon as she reaches this point, and, we presume her machinery will be transferred to a new boat.

—We clip the following from the Louisville *Commercial*: Libel suits are one of the annoyances of journalism. A newspaper that has not stood a dozen or so can be of no earthly consequence to any community. The Louisville press have had their share, but they are not set done. The last one reported is one against the Courier-Journal for $25,000 damages, entered by Captain Hicks King, of the low mixed 57¾c; yellow 58c; Michigan 57¾c; white 60c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 56c; No. 2 55c; Michigan 57½c. Freights dull but unchanged.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 13.—TROUGH—T C Jenkins, 35 pkgs sug and fish; Bailey, F & Co, 10 pkgs bdw; J Dunlap, 17 pkgs bacon; Kramer & V, 6 do coffy; Watt, J & Co, 11 hhds sug; Arbuckles & Co, 100 empty kits, 8 tcs rice; H L Fahnestock, 4 pkgs drugs; Jacobs & E, 30 pkgs drugs, Hostetter & M, 10 pkgs fish; J Porterfield & Co, 28 pkgs sug and fish; Reymer & Bro, 9 pkgs sug; J D Row, 29 bbls tel wire; Schmaker & Co, 25 pkgs sug and rice; Voigt, M & Co, 48 pkgs truck; Anderson & Woods, scrap steel; Aiken & W, 10 melons; A Bradley & Co, 3 pkgs hardware; Bruggeman & O'B, 15 bbls cabbage; Carr, McC & Co, 1 bx dry goods; Carter Bros & Co, 10 bdls sugar; Dunlop & Bros, 1 crate groceries; W B Edwards, 750 pairs shoes; E L Goodwin, 2 kits fish; W Hasliage & Co, 60 buckets; G N Hoffstott, 5 rolls paper; Hussey & Co, 40 bbls b leaf; Hayworth & D, 11 bbls sugar; Johnson & Co, 20 bdls sugar; J Irwin & Co, 30 cotton brimstone.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 13.—6 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 do do, Carnegie, M & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 12 bs ea wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & Sholes; 1 do do and W Pgh Gordon & Co; 1 do do, W F Dunn; 30 cases tobacco, Johnson & Colvin; 10 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 2 cases gum, Reymer & Bro; 2 bxs and case, Pittsburgh, M & Co; 19 bdls bows, T Hare & Co; 38 bxs cheese, 10 bbls apples, Bruggeman & O'B; 4

HOME NEWS.

Complete Counting House Business conducted at Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

Wanted—A boy that can feed, or one who is willing to learn. Inquire at GAZETTE counting room.

Japanese Silks

reduced 20 to 25 cents per yard at that Great Sale. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'s.

The Card of Mr. W. B. Cochran, No. 143 Liberty street, appears on our first page. Mr. Cochran is prepared to furnish at short notice Iron and wood-working machinery, and is manufacturing supplies. He keeps everything that our mill owners and machinists may want. See advertisement for particulars.

Compromised.—Yesterday, by authority of Commissioner Pinsenton, U. S. Attorney Swoope compromised the following cases: Andrew Ramsey, for selling and removing cigars in packages not stamped, $150 and costs; Baer & Stegmayer, for selling malt liquors from packages not stamped, $400 and costs.

Homestead.—It is expected that two or three hundred houses will be built in this new village this and next season. The first sale of lots takes place in August. If you want a lot or house begin to "save up" at once by depositing your surplus with the Homestead Bank.

Thrown From a Buggy.

Mr. Jerry Gilchrist, a well-known stock dealer, was thrown from a buggy, Wednesday evening, near the corner of Shady Lane and Fifth avenue, in East Liberty. He was driving along in the buggy with his wife, when the horse became frightened and made a dash, which threw him out. Mrs. Gilchrist seized the reins and checked the animals before they could run away. Mr. Gilchrist was taken to his residence, where he lay unconscious all night. He was somewhat recovered yesterday evening, but was still in a precarious condition.

Manning's Minstrels.

This celebrated troupe will commence an engagement in this city, on the 10th inst., of four nights at the Academy of Music. It is highly spoken of by the Eastern press, and this coupled with the fact that the city is almost bare of amusement at the present time, promises for the troupe a successful engagement. Mr. Harry French, the able business manager, is in the city making the necessary arrangements. The company is composed of some of the most noted among the travelling minstrels, and we think a rare treat is promised our amusement seeking citizens. The troupe comes under the auspices of our genial friend Mr. Beamer.

Drowned while Bathing.

Joseph McKay, a young man, while bathing in the river near Saw Mill Run, Wednesday evening, suddenly sunk and drowned. In company with a half dozen companions he went to the river to take a bath and while swimming around he was noticed to sink. His companions supposed he had taken a dive, but when about eight minutes had elapsed and he did not come to the surface again, they swam to the place where he had gone down and after some diving secured the body. When taken to the shore every effort was made at resuscitation, but they were of no avail.

Mr. McKay was unmarried and was employed at the planing mill of Kay & Co., South Pittsburgh.

The National Guard Exempt from Jury Service.

The last Legislature of this State passed an act exempting soldiers—if they so desire—from service as jurors. By one of the provisions of the act it exempts "every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who has uniformed himself or shall hereafter uniform himself, according to the provisions of the militia laws of this commonwealth, and shall faithfully serve as a member of said National Guard; but each and every such person shall, upon application to the Court of the certificate of the commanding officer, if a non-commissioned officer or private that he is such, and a worthy member in good standing, or of his commission, if an officer then in commission."

Death of John Flinn, Esq.

It is with profound sorrow that we announce this morning the death of Mr. John Flinn, which resulted yesterday from the effects of the horse runaway accident, hitherto reported in these columns. The deceased was one of our most active and respected fellow citizens, and was fully identified with our city interests and enterprises. He served faithfully as Street Commissioner for the city for several years. He was engaged on public contracts for sewers and street improvements, and was always regarded as a faithful public servant and conscientious business man. His death will be very generally lamented in this community, and his wife and family have our sincerest sympathy in this, their dark hour of affliction.

The Orphan Schools.

The Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania, for the present year will close their exercises on the 28th of July. State Superintendent Wickersham has written a letter to the managers of the same in which he announces that representatives from his department will be on hand to witness the exercises of examination and ascertain how faithfully the work has been carried on. He recommends that the examinations be public, that every arrangement to facilitate them be made beforehand, that they be so arranged as that different schools and homes as to close on the day the State authorities have appointed to be present, that superintendents, directors, and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature and friends of the soldiers interested in the noble work of educating our orphan children, of the proper localities, be specially invited to attend and take part in the same.

A Case of Embezzlement.

Clerks, like other men, are not infallible, and for some of them the almighty dollar has charms superior to their duty as moral citizens and Christian men. A case of this character has recently come to light on Fifth avenue. William Hunter, a salesman in the variety store of D. W. Evans, is the guilty party, and the offense charged is that of embezzling funds belonging to his employer. Mr. Evans, suspecting the guilt of Hunter, some days ago preferred a charge against him before the Mayor, and Detective Rivers was detailed to work up the case.

Yesterday Officer Moon arrested the offender. On the person of Hunter were found some of which was found in his possession, his guilt was clearly established, even had he not made a full confession, which he did. A hearing was to have come off yesterday afternoon, but at the desire of the defendant it was postponed one week, and he was released on bail. His sins, according to his own statement, are numerous, as he admits having appropriated to his own use from Mr. Evans' till, from twenty-five cents to a dollar per day for some time past, in addition to other small articles taken from the store.

LOST LETTERS.

A Post Office Employee Charged with Theft—A Secret Penalty.

Tampering with the mails is rather a serious offense and if the charges against James A. Crawford be proven, he will doubtless experience the fact in an exceedingly unpleasant manner. He was employed in the Centre Post Office, at Summitt Station, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railway. Some time ago a couple of registered letters containing money, which should have passed through the office, mysteriously disappeared, and investigation led to suspicion and suspicion to direct charges against Crawford who was at once arrested for stealing them. He had a preliminary hearing and gave bail for trial at the coming term of the United States Court which convenes at Erie next Monday.

The offense is considered a very serious one, as the accused if convicted will in all probability be sent ten years to the Penitentiary, as that is the minimum penalty; the maximum is twenty-one years.

THE HEATH ZOUAVES.

Looked at from Abroad.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

A party of men in Zouave dress came here from Pittsburgh recently to display at the Cincinnati boys. They succeeded in getting cleaned out themselves—so badly that they cut short a trip that they had proposed to make a tour of triumph.

Instead of visiting the cities named in their original programme, they went to Cleveland, and there home.

From Pittsburgh, yesterday, came the following dispatch:

PITTSBURGH, July 11.

"The Heath Zouaves startled the community by the sudden return home last night from Cleveland. They claim that they received only one-fifth of the exhibition money at Cincinnati; that the company which entered the contest with them comprised picked men from different organizations; that Captain Ambrose telegraphed to Cleveland that the Heaths had cut their board bills; that they were hired boats, beer jerkers and scalawags; that in consequence they were at first coolly received in the Forest City, but their exhibition was a success. The Cleveland military of Cleveland invited them to remain there for several days, and they would foot the bills. The Heaths hold a meeting to-night to perfect arrangements for the immediate resumption of their trip."

To this we have the following reply:

"To the Editor of the Commercial:

"The above dispatch, published in yesterday's *Gazette* and *Chronicle*, does me and my company an injustice, although it was not entirely unexpected. The Cincinnati Zouaves are too well known to require any defense by me, and those of our citizens who saw the two companies together can make their own comparisons. I do not wish to enter upon a newspaper discussion, but think that I am called upon to make some explanation. Before in my possession that the Heath Zouaves declined to send an agent to make arrangements for their drill, but left all to our discretion, they to receive the net proceeds and become responsible for the payment of all bills. The entire amount received on account of the drill is $486. We have paid expenses, including music, advertising, posting, hall in which to sleep, and a lother items except board, the sum of $398, have paid Captain Batchelor $210—leaving a balance of $68 to be paid to the Gibson House on account of their board. Quite naturally we object to paying their entire expense here and giving $210 for the happiness of entertaining them three days and nights. I refer to Mr. Curry for particulars as to their manner of leaving the hotel.

"I could not so far forget myself as to apply the epithets alleged to have been used by me in a letter to the Cleveland Grays. I simply stated facts as are above shown as by reference to the original letter will appear.

"I regret that any controversy has arisen, but I can safely say that Company A can show a clear record. TOM. AMBROSE, Captain."

[Special Telegram to the Commercial.]

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Heath Zouaves reached home last night from Cleveland. They report that they were very shabbily treated by the military of Cincinnati. That they fairly flayed the Cincinnati Company, notwithstanding the good feeling.

Mayor Callow, of Allegheny has telegraphed to the house where the Heaths stopped at in Cincinnati, requesting to know whether Captain Ambrose had settled the board bill, and if not, to draw on him for the amount. It is said that Captain Bachelor intends sending as attorney to Cincinnati to examine into matters.

We are sorry to see any statements going the rounds derogatory to one of our best military organizations; our columns are open to an explanation.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—Wooden Pavement on Stockton Avenue—The Injunction Against the Fort Wayne Railway Company—No Appropriation for Music in the Park—Resignation of the Park Commissioners—The Poor Farm Committee's Report, &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, at their Chambers in City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES M'BRIER.....President.
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Hall, Heagy, Hackenstine, Kirkpatrick, Matthias, Megraw, Moul, Omsler, Patterson, Phillips, Reineman, Riddle, Wettach, Thompson, Wittmer, McBrier, President

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Mr. PATTERSON, a communication from residents of Brunot's Island, asking to be relieved from sewer tax. Finance Committee.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE, a petition from Louis Stein for redress in regard to an imperfect sewer on North avenue. Referred.

Mr. REINEMAN, a communication from citizens of Troy Hill, asking for a supply of water. Water Committee.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for water pipe on the Brighton road to city line. Water Committee.

Mr. McBRIDE, remonstrance against a sewer on Orchard alley. Street Committee.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, petition from Robert Boyle, on Chadwick avenue, asking that sewer be put on. If sewers be appointed, inasmuch as the proposed extension of the avenue would injure his property. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition from citizens of the Fifth ward asking for a supply of water on Harlin street. Referred.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a communication from property holders on Chadwick avenue, asking that other viewers be appointed on said avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS, remonstrance against the laying of wooden pavement on Stockton avenue. Laid over.

Mr. MCBRIDE, Remonstrance against the opening of Main street, Fourth ward. Laid over.

Mr. WETTACH, presented the report of the Water Committee, with a resolution recommending the laying of water pipe on Spring alley, Howard street and other streets. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

POLICE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. PHILLIPS, from the Committee on Police, presented that Committee's report. In relation to the occupancy of a portion of the South Common for railroad purposes, in which Councils are asked to enforce an injunction granted by the Supreme Court, restraining the Fort Wayne Railway Company for any other purpose than the right of way, the Committee say that the matter was referred to the solicitor for his opinion. This opinion was submitted and read at a meeting of the Committee and a resolution was submitted instructing the solicitor to take legal steps to restrain the Railroad Company from occupying the territory referred to.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on Streets, presented their report, stating, that in relation to the petition for the grading of Irwin street and sewer in School street, that the contracts were let before the Committee knew of any opposition; they reported allowing for the construction of a sewer on Poplar street, because of the heavy remonstrance against it; in relation to the Fifteenth ward sewer the Committee notified the remonstrants that the charge suggested would not answer the property owning individual, to be assessed.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the assessment of $48 for frontage tax on North avenue sewer, upon the property of Emmanuel Waltheimer, be, and is hereby remitted, and the Controller authorized to pay the contractor from general sewer Fund.

The Committee reported the following ordinances:

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Race alley. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the construction of a main sewer from North avenue to connect with Montgomery avenue sewer. Passed finally.

Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Orchard alley. Referred back to the Committee.

Ordinance for a sewer in the Ninth ward, near the House of Refuge. Passed finally.

Ordinance for a main sewer on Bayard street. Referred to Committee.

The profile of street and grade of the Troy Hill road laid over till next meeting.

Ordinance for the opening and widening of Locust street, setting forth that the cost of opening shall not exceed per foot front. The report was accepted.

Report of viewers on opening of Sturgeon street. Confirmed.

Report of viewers on widening Washington avenue. Confirmed.

Report of viewers on widening of School street, opening of Main street and on Church avenue. Ordered to be filed in the Engineer's office.

COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented their report.

Mr. REINEMAN, a petition for and against the granting of the petition of the Allegheny Library Association, asking Councils to give them possession of the room now occupied by them for five years.

In relation to the resolution inquiring the actual cost of a drinking fountain on Federal street, the Committee report that the expense is within the figures authorized by Councils.

Stone work	$470 00
Plumbing	150 00
Total	$620 00

Bids of which contracts were let to the lowest bidder, as follows: Stone work, Forrester & Alliston; plumbing, Tate, Munder & Hale.

The committee also report that the lowest bid for building the Grant Engine House was that of Eugene McGary—$5,385. The following:

Resolved, That the committee be and is hereby authorized to award the contract for building the Grant Engine House to Mr. Eugene McGary for the sum of $5,385, he being the lowest bidder.

A resolution was reported authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of the Park Commissioners for $1,000, the same being for money expended in improving the Second ward square.

The committee report that they regard some action necessary for obtaining on behalf of the city, possession of Smoky Island, in the West outside parties asserting a fee-title or claim thereto which might prove inimical to the city. The following resolution was reported:

Resolved, That the Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal steps, without delay, for the purpose of quieting and perpetuating the claim of the city of Allegheny to that portion of the city known as Smoky Island.

A resolution embodied in the report authorizing the Controller to employ a female janitor, at the rate of $20 per month.

The committee report adversely to providing the Mayor with newspapers, for the reason that he has already a sufficient number of desks and drawers in the Council room for all material likely to be placed in his custody.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

Mr. HALL presented the report of the Committee on Finance, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the City Treasurer to engage two Clerks, one at a salary of $1000, and the other at $300 per annum. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. HALL, also presented the report of the Controller for last month, exhibiting the expenses as follows:

1. Salaries	$ 2,347 88
2. Fire Department	2,877.37
4. Printing	1,441.52
5. Streets	4,275.87
6. Wharves	1,063.60
7. Lamps	616.00
8. Police	3,499.98
9. Contingent	630.05
10. Water Works	16,044.33
13. Gas	579 51
16. City Property	408.82
Total	$33,763 03

The bill of Mr. Smith for water pipe, amounting to $1,456 18, is included in the above, but will be paid from the proceeds of $12,000 of water bonds sold at par.

Bills to the amount received and warrants authorized to be drawn for the amounts.

Mr. HALL presented a petition from citizens on Federal street, Second ward, asking that the sewer be repaired. Referred to the proper committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that this body notify the Common Council of its readiness to meet them in joint session to elect a Board of Health. Carried.

The Council afterward resumed business, and Common Council meanwhile adjourned. No joint session was therefore held.

RESIGNATION OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented the resignation of James Park, Jr., as a member of the Park Commission.

Mr. HALL presented the resignation of Robert Lee as a member of the Park Commission

Mr. PHILLIPS said the resignations had been prompted by a misunderstanding between the Park Commissioners and the Street Committee. He offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five, three from Common Council and two from Select, be appointed to confer with the Park Commission and the Street Committee, with a view to arranging the existing difficulty.

The resolution was adopted. C. C. concurred and appointed Messrs. Hunker, Dalzell and Gilleland.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE offered a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $800 for the purpose of continuing the music in the Park.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to refer to the Finance Committee. Lost.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolution, it was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7. In C. C. laid on the table.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the ordinance for paving Stockton avenue with wooden pavement, in C. C. read three times and passed.

Mr. RIDDLE moved to amend by striking out "Sherman street" and inserting "Locust street." The amendment was carried and the ordinance, as amended, was read three times and passed.

Mr. PHILLIPS, called up the report of the Poor Farm Committee in C. C. read and contracts confirmed. S. C. concurred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by President Slack, the following members being present: Messrs. Ashbrook, Brown, Brahm, Beilstein, Conley, Cooke, Dalzell, Dean, Gilleland, Hunker, Hastings, Hughes, Kerr, Lowry, Rowland, Smith, Shipman, Taggart, Voegtly, Walters, and President Slack.

Minutes read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. WALTER offered a resolution instructing the laying of an iron culvert in front of weigh scales, Fourth ward. Passed.

Also, resolution for re-grading and re-paving of streets around the same scales. Passed.

Mr. HUNKER, a petition for grading and paving of Grant avenue from Lincoln avenue to Rebecca street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, remonstrance against laying of wooden pavement on Stockton avenue, west of Federal street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. GILLILAND, remonstrance against straightening of Manhattan street, south of Sturgeon street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. SHIPMAN, petition for opening of Superior street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, petition for water pipe on Shamrock alley. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. BROWN, resolution for lamp post on Montgomery avenue, near East Diamond street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. ASHWORTH, remonstrance against report of viewers on the opening of Washington avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. HUNKER, resolution for Sewer drop on Rebecca street, corner of Nelson's alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. TAGGART, remonstrance against widening Irwin avenue Second ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

CHANGE OF MARKET DAYS.

The chair read a petition signed by some seventy-three butchers and gardeners, asking for a change in the market days, so as to make them fall on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Referred to Market Committee.

Also, petition for water pipe on Davis' alley. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. COMLEY, petition for grading and paving of Red Oak alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. SMITH, petition for establishment of grade of Bowen street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. CLARKE, resolution for several gas lamps in Fifth ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. MCNEILL, petition for alteration of sewer cross on Liberty street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SMITH, remonstrance against construction of a lateral sewer on School street, and asking for main sewer. Referred to Street Committee.

THE POOR HOUSE.

Mr. MCNEIL, Chairman of the Committee on Poor Farm, presented a statement as follows in relation to the building of the new Poor House:

To the Hon. the Select and Common Council:

Gentlemen: The Board of Directors of the Poor would submit the following statement showing the various items of cost (estimated and by bids) of the proposed City Home.

It would perhaps be proper to say that the Board, as far as it was deemed practicable and judicious, advertised and received proposals for the various branches of work, viz: Brick laying and making; carpenter work; stone work; plumbing, and the whole as well so received for excavating. The items of plumbing are estimated, for the reason that it would be impossible to tell the completion of the other portions of the Home, when a more satisfactory and without doubt a lower bid could be obtained.

The item of heating is not included in this statement, but will not exceed seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500.)

The following is the statement:

*Excavating contract made, 2,000 yards at 27c	580 00
Stone work contract made: "rubble stone, at $3 75 per perch; range work stone, at 80c per foot; cut stone, at $1 25 per foot	17,460 00
*Brick contract made: for making 1,500,000 at $7.50	11,250 00
Lowest proposals—"Laying brick—all materials included—at $7.75 per m	10,125 00
*Carpenter work—including slating, tin, &c., as per specifications proposed	44,444 00
Plastering—estimated at 25c and 34c per yard	6,700 00
Painting and glazing—lowest proposal	2,959 59
Gas fitting and plumbing—estimated—including sewerage	5,250 00
Total	$98,768 59

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. GERST,
GEO. J. PARKIN,
JOHN DEAN.

Mr. HASTINGS moved that the report be confirmed.

The Chair wished to have the matter made a little more explicit.

Mr. HASTINGS explained that the contracts had been made by the Board and needed now but the approval of Council. Some of the excavating had been estimated, but in the course no contract as yet had been made, as the statement exhibited.

Mr. MCNEIL observed that the contracts which had been made by the Board be approved.

The contracts were then taken up seriatim and approved as designated by the asterisk—the remainder being estimated—no action was necessary.

Mr. HASTINGS, petition from citizens residing on the Hill east of St. Mary's Cemetery, asking that the private road leading to Robert Henderson's property and intersecting Fairmont street be declared a public road. Referred to Street Committee.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. COMLEY, chairman of the Committee on Markets, presented the following statement of receipts for June:

Rent of Market-house stands	$1,006 70
Second ward scales	304 51
Diamond Sales	355 27
Total	$1,755 48

Report read and filed.

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM, from the Committee on Gas presented a report with the following:

Resolved, That the superintendent of gas be and he is hereby authorized to place lamps and posts as follows: On Beaver avenue at our station; viewers of Rush alley and Westminster; Franklin street at points deemed necessary; West street, corner First alley and First street; Fifth street between Wood and Middle street; Jackson street between Shields' alley and Monterey street; Jackson street corner Boundary; Liberty, line of the city; and mains being laid the Eighth ward at points deemed necessary.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Business from Select Council was then taken up and concurrences had in all matters not otherwise noted.

The report of the viewers on the widening of Washington avenue, in C. C. read, and was laid over by C. C. until remonstrance could be heard.

Mr. SMITH, petition for grading and paving of Sturgeon street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS, petition for lateral vitrified stone pipe sewer on Taggart street, Second ward. Referred to the Committee.

C. C. concurred in the approval of the viewers on the straightening of Main street, and referred the matter back for a review.

THE DARK MUSIC.

When the resolution relating to music in the Park came up, as it had been passed in S. C., there was a good deal of

Q—Did you not find him some days perfectly sensible and able to talk intelligently?

A—Some days he would be intelligently on some subjects; his memory was always good. I believe that if you had visited him three times a day he would not know whether you were there or not. Sometimes, an hour after your visit, he would ask me to send for you, he would ask me to come the next day; I told him to be quiet, it was not necessary, and when I would go to see him the next week he would not notice the omissions of the visits; persons after and with softening of the brain very rarely have entirely lucid intervals; it is very uncommon; I have seen instances of persons after softening of the brain talk rationally and intelligently for five minutes, but the whole subject would vanish from their minds.

Q—Were you ever acquainted with softening of the brain to be entirely unfit to attend to business until his death?

A—There may be partial recovery but not generally entire one of all the faculties; they may apparently get entirely well, but it returns often as long as the patient lives. I attended Mr. McCabe this swelled condition of his limbs and abdomen was almost entirely relieved by tapping and Mr. McCleary drawing off the water. I began treating him, went down and at last entirely disappeared; it had no marked or decided effect on the brain.

Q—In cases in which the swelling of the limbs results from softening of the brain, does it not usually continue to increase as the disease and vary with the disease?

A—Yes, the patient has proper treatment; it is a good deal easier to cure the dropsy than to cure the diseased brain; in the early stage of the disease I have found the bowels open, and the bowels—not to such an extent as to require active means to overcome; I don't recollect giving him a cathartic; I have sometimes at the time he took diuretics and some stimulants, more or less; I commenced with diuretics and continued them; I do not remember if I continued the treatment; sometimes the secretions of urine were limited, but he complained of no difficulty in avoiding it; he complained part of his illness he had frequent involuntary discharges of urine; I cannot say, without reference to my books, whether in the month of June or July, I gave him any medicine.

Q—You speak of him not recognizing you; in your opinion did he fail to recognize you or merely miss your name?

A—He failed to recognize me; at another time he called me by another name and asked me questions which satisfied me that he did not recognize me; I don't suppose his sight was impaired to any great extent; it was not through failure of sight; he had ordinary sight and hearing, and neither of these faculties was injured by the disease as I noticed; he talked distinctly; he had no difficulty in making himself understood; I was there, I think, about half an hour before his death; I was there at 6, he died about half past 6; for two or three days before his death he was in a comatose state of insensibility; he died of general debility, breaking down of the nervous system, the heart being overworked; the man was worn out; he had a nervous tremor, a great deal of jerking of the limbs several days before his death, showing brain affection; convulsions except the nervous tremors, lasting for hours, I have not seen; I was present at one of these days before his death; that was evidence that the man was in a state of disease of the brain; I think there was some motion of the limbs, but not enough to produce sensibility, where he remained in that state for several hours, I was afraid he would be totally paralyzed and mentioned it to Mr. McSwiggen the day before his death; I was there a few weeks if not months before his death.

Dartell recommended Drinking, very frequently is the cause of softening of the brain, next to liquor, hard study is the next cause.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

The jury in the case of John Buckley, tried for perjury, returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

The bill of indictment against Wm. C. Rafferty, for aggravated assault and battery, was quashed, on the ground that the quashing of a bill as to one party (when there are two or more defendants) necessitates the quashing of the bill as to all the defendants, that portion of the indictment in this case wherein John Robinson figured having been previously quashed.

Mr. Hammon, of South Pittsburgh, was convicted of selling liquor without license. Sentence suspended.

Louisa Bandis was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Sarah Bauerman. The jury, in the case, found her guilty, and directed the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Robert Bobb was tried on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, preferred by the prosecutor. Jury found defendant guilty of simple assault and battery, and he was sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution and a fine of twenty dollars.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dolan was next called up. The defendant was indicted for "fraudulent conveyance," Thomas Dunn, prosecutor. It is alleged that Dolan disposed of certain property for the purpose of defrauding the prosecutor out of $2,500, which he alleges defendant was indebted to him. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Jas. Morris.	
" William Orndorff.	
" John Larimer et al.	
" Lake Rodgers.	
" W. J. Gilmore.	
" Amos Maitland.	
" John Lynch.	
" Samuel Hindley.	
" Daniel McCafferty.	
" Samuel Moore.	
" Jas. Robinson.	
" F. McDonald.	
" Chas. Bole.	
" August Nyser.	
" Patrick Harkins.	
" Alex. Besner.	
" John Rudolph.	
" Jas. Naser.	
" Neil McCallin.	

Letters retained in Pittsburgh Postoffice for postage.

Bair & Co., Manor Station, Pa., 3c.
Miss Jennie Clark, Washington, Pa., 3c.
John E. Debbitt, New York, 3c.
George Daily, Indian Creek, Pa., 3c.
B. Geo, Connellsville, Pa., 1c.
M. H. McHugh, Munsgertown, Pa., 3c.
James J. McCormick, Altoona, Pa., 3c.
Adrian Pilger, Mendon, Pa., 3c.
Frank Roby, Greensburg, Pa., 3c.
Wm. M. A. Wells, Colville, O., 3c.
Miss Margaret Wheeler, Rochester, Pa., 1c.

THAT WILL CASE.

Medical Knowledge in Dropsy and Softening of the Brain—Was McCabe Demented?

The McCabe will case, involving an estate worth over a hundred thousand dollars, is still occupying the attention of Register Gray. Miss Alma McCabe withdrew her objections to the last will, but the contestants paid no attention to the movement, believing that she was influenced in her decision by interested parties. At the hearing yesterday, the following very important evidence was drawn from Dr. Tindle:

Dr. Robert M. Tindle, sworn—Am a practicing physician for more than nineteen years; I knew James McCabe several years, attended him from the 30th November, 1869 to the time of his death, 1871; for several weeks at a time I would see him daily; then again, probably a week or ten days would elapse without my seeing him—depending entirely on his condition; I attended his wife also at the time of her death, and I attended her in July, 1869, prior to his death; Mrs. McCabe died about the 20th or 21st of May, 1870; Mr. McCabe's disease was softening of the brain; when I went to visit him he had incipient softening of the brain; the symptoms were swelling of the limbs and dropsical condition of the abdomen and enfeebled condition of the mind, gradually becoming greater, at the last illness of his wife, for about a week before her death, and more remarkably after her death, his mind became greatly more enfeebled, and he remained in that state two or three weeks after her death; when I went to see him, he did not recognize me the first time I saw him after his wife's death; I went to his room, he said to me, "How are you, Barney? My wife is dead, and I am going on;" he then would ask me to be invited him in;" that was two or three weeks after his wife's death; I was not at the funeral; there was a good deal of swelling; I can't say but he was partially insane; he was a drunkard, a weak person of that kind; I attended him in winter it is warmer.

A thunder storm never occurs unless there are certain currents of the atmosphere, and are sure to happen if the wind is blowing contrary to the current at the time of the storm; a point from which the wind should blow, all other winds being local.

The S. E. wind will be blowing from the N. W., when the wind should be S. E. The clouds proceeding from the N. W. stop above the eastern horizon, remain there for hours, but it immediately commences to lightning and thunder in the S. E. When the storm is over you have a clear sky with the wind at S. E., but so soon as the winds begins to shift round to the S., from that to S. W. and W., when it gets to N. W., you have a repetition of local storms. The phenomenon, an arch forming in the S. E., lightning, thunder, &c.

Again, the Northeast and Southeast Trade-Winds extending from the tropics to the Equator, situated midway between Africa and North America, when the Northeast Trade-Wind is extending from the tropics to the Equator, situated midway between Africa and South America, when the Southeast Trade-Wind is extending "the Variables."

The same might be noticed in regard to the Northeast and Southwest monsoons situated in the Indian Ocean and China Sea.

At one time bound for Bombay in the East Indies, having rounded the Cape of Good Hope say Mr. Ritchie, and I, Mr. Creighton of the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, in relation to the matter, but no compromise could be effected and the case will be taken to Court. An information has been made upon which the parties were arrested for the purpose of "digging iron and obstructing the streets." If this does not suffice an injunction will be applied for.

No arrests were made yesterday afternoon but the police are keeping a lookout in the vicinity. It is likely there will be another interesting legal squabble over the matter.

Slight Fire.

Last night at about 11 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded from box 13, Vigilant Engine House. It was occasioned by the discovery of a slight fire in the third story of the building, Nos. 90 and 92, Second avenue, occupied as a whareroom by Wm. B. Scaif and Co., manufacturers of sheet iron, boiler iron, &c. The Vigilant and Eagle engines were promptly on hand and the fire was extinguished in a very few minutes. It is supposed that the cause of the fire was a spark, as it seemed to have originated near the chimney between the ceiling and the roof. The loss is but slight, being chiefly sustained by the water and the use of the air in getting at the fire, and is of course fully insured.

OIL NEWS.

BIG STRIKE AT RENO.

On Saturday last a well owned by the Reno Company, located in the ravine back of Reno, commenced flowing at the rate of three hundred barrels per day, and at last accounts had not materially fallen off in production. It is only eight inches in the third sand, and the flow of gas is tremendous.

A well owned by P. McGough, Esq., and Messrs. Thompson and Mercer, on the Robinson farm, near Parker's, and known as the "McGough Well," commenced pumping on Saturday last, and is yielding one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The parties owning this well were offered $30,000 for it before testing.

A well on the Huff farm, on the Bredin and Ernst tract, was tubed on Monday last, and is a good thing, so reports Mr. Stoughton, who is in the vicinity of Milton is increasing.

A well on the Cox farm, north of the Milton tract, owned by W. T. Smith and others, commenced pumping on Monday last, and is yielding fifteen barrels per day.

A well owned by the Mr. Banks, of this city, and others, located on the Witherup farm, Scrubgrass, was tubed on Monday, and is overflowing at the rate of forty barrels per day. The flow of gas prevents pumping, or the yield would be much larger.

The Fisher and Martin well, on the Milton farm, is down to the sand, and the prospects of another big well are good.

The Warren *Ledger* says: "The oil business at Triumph has started up anew. Thirty or forty old wells that have not been worked for two years, have been cleaned and oil found in them in almost every instance. As one man remarked, 'Last spring a man with more money than knowledge of oil would harness tested one of the old oil wells and it yielded handsomely. After which many of the old dry wells—those that had been pumped dry—are yielding more or less oil—but none in large quantities. We have been told that once pumping a district dry is not the end of the oil produce. Another accumulation takes place in the form of fossil gum, and gradually showing that oil is constantly being generated, and its distribution steadily and slowly going on beneath the surface. Mr. Price did not think the time will come when the entire (so called) pumped-dry territory will again yield oil largely, and that their theory advanced by the *Ledger* regarding the steady accumulation of petroleum in the bowels of the earth will be found to be correct.

NEW STRIKE ON THE PRENTICE-ANGELL TRACT.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Foster, stating that there was another new strike on the Prentice-Angell property, which was producing 300 barrels per day.

THE RIVAL RAILROADS.

The City and the Two Railroads—The "Pennsylvania" Ordinance—A Try Street Matter to be Tried in Court.

The City authorities and those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are again at war, and in this war, as in the previous one, is interposed the Panhandle Road, desire to have the track leading from the tunnel on Seventh avenue to the Iron bridge across the Monongahela river straightened. (It is now laid around in a curve.) In order to carry out their project, the Company had new surveys made and by the line selected proposed to cross a street in connection therewith. The track has to be laid upon trestle work or piers at least twenty feet above the street. One of these piers it is proposed to locate on First avenue, just at the point where that thoroughfare intersects Try street, and it is contended that the thoroughfare will be completely blockaded for vehicle travel, and a space only five feet wide left for pedestrians. Further than this, the pier if built at that point, will close up the only approach to the new freight depot of the Connellsville Railroad, rendering that building of no use to the Company.

The Pennsylvania Company commenced the excavations some time ago, but were ordered to stop. They paid no attention to the Street Commissioner, and a warrant was issued and passed at the last meeting of Councils instructing the City Solicitor to institute legal proceedings against the company at once if the work was not stopped.

Yesterday afternoon a conference was held at the Mayor's office between the Street Committee of Councils and Mr. J. H. Page of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in relation to the matter, but no compromise could be effected and the case will be taken to Court. An information has been made upon which the parties were arrested for the purpose of "digging iron and obstructing the streets." If this does not suffice an injunction will be applied for.

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LAWS OF STORMS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In last communication of 27th June I stated that we would have it excessively hot for the next three weeks; that for the latter part of the month we would have prevailing southerly winds, and that during the entire month of July we would have prevailing westerly winds.

The heat was not so intense as anticipated, from the fact that as soon as the spots began to disappear on the sun's western limb, other spots began to make their appearance, so that when the sun should have been clear of spots, as is generally the case, some eight new ones were visible. The sun at present is entirely surrounded by solar-spots, a circumstance I have never observed before. Were it not for occupying too much space I might show that during continued bad weather, producing failures of the crops, famine, &c., there have been large spots visible; the unsettled state of the weather being attributed to the disturbed state of the sun's atmosphere.

It has been so in all cases that I have noticed, and has been so the last month past, there being prevailing storms not only in the United States, but throughout Europe. As these sp